

THE CURRENT DIGEST

OF THE SOVIET PRESS

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Published Each Week by

The Joint Committee on Slavic Studies

*Appointed by the American Council of Learned
Societies and the Social Science Research Council*

Czechoslovak-Soviet History in a New Light

Report on the Soviet National Economy in 1951

Pospelov's Keynote Speech on Lenin Day

Turkmenian Nationalism ... Linguistics

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Each week the Current Digest of the Soviet Press presents a selection of the contents of the Soviet press, carefully translated in full into English, or objectively condensed by competent editors, and arranged by subject matter. The translations are presented as documentary materials without elaboration or comment. They state the opinions and views of the original authors, not of the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies appointed by the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council. These materials are published in order that they may be of direct assistance to persons engaged in the research and interpretation of public affairs.

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Pospelov's Keynote Speech on Lenin Day

ON 28TH ANNIVERSARY OF V. I. LENIN'S DEATH.—Report by Comrade P. N. Pospelov at Memorial Meeting in Moscow. (Pravda and Izvestia, Jan. 22, p. 2. Complete text:) Twenty-eight years have passed since the sorrowful day when Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, the greatest genius of mankind, beloved leader, father and teacher of the working people of all the world, passed away from us.

The immortal teaching of Lenin, developed by the great continuer of his cause, Comrade Stalin, now possesses the minds and hearts of toiling humanity and points out to mankind the path of liberation from the shackles of capitalism, the path of rejuvenation of the world on the basis of socialism. With each passing year Leninism, the Marxism of the epoch of imperialism and proletarian revolutions, more and more confirms its great, all-conquering power and serves as a true compass and beacon for all builders of socialism and communism and for all fighters against imperialism and capitalist slavery.

On the first anniversary of the death of V. I. Lenin, Comrade Stalin wrote:

"Remember, love and study Ilyich, our teacher, our leader.

"Fight and vanquish foes, domestic and foreign, in the Ilyich way.

"Build a new life, a new culture, in the Ilyich way.

"Never turn away from the small things in the work, for great things are built from small ones—this is one of Ilyich's important precepts."

Soviet people, led by the great party of Lenin and Stalin, have won world-historic victories for socialism because they have fought and vanquished foes, domestic and foreign, and built a new life in the Ilyich way, following Lenin's immortal precepts.

The pledge of the invincibility of the Communist Party and the Soviet people is the fact that in all things they are following the precepts of Lenin, that in all their work they are guided by the wise instructions of the great continuer of Lenin's cause, Comrade Stalin! (Prolonged applause.)

I. The Marxist Party of a New Type, Great Transforming Force of Society.—For many years Lenin and Stalin waged a struggle against the opportunists, for the formation of a revolutionary Marxist party of a new type, different in principle from the old reformist parties of the Second International, a struggle for the formation of a party which would be able to lead the proletariat to the conquest of power and able to bring about the rejuvenation of the world on the basis of socialism.

The other day, Jan. 18, 1952, was the 40th anniversary of a most important event in the life of our party—the Prague Conference of 1912 which expelled the Menshevik traitors from the working-class party and formalized the independent existence of the Bolshevik party, inaugurated the revolutionary Marxist party of the new type, the party of Leninism.

When the first world war broke out the reformist parties of the Second International, demoralized politically by their opportunist leaders, agents of the bourgeoisie in the workers' movement, betrayed the cause of the workers' international solidarity, began to support the imperialist war under spurious slogans of "defense of the fatherland" but in actual fact for the benefit of the selfish, predatory interests of the imperialists.

Only the Bolshevik party, a revolutionary Marxist party of a new type, saved the banner of the workers' international solidarity and made a stand against the imperialist war, for the overthrow of the imperialist governments, for a revolutionary way out of the imperialist war.

During the war the party of Lenin and Stalin armed itself ideologically with the Leninist doctrine of just and unjust wars, of means of struggle against the imperialist war. The Party armed itself with the brilliant Lenin doctrine of the possibility of the victory of socialism at first in a few capitalist countries or even in one single capitalist country by itself.

At one of the most difficult moments in the history of our

party, after the July Days of 1917, when the Party was subjected to cruel persecution by Kerensky's imperialist government, Lenin, who was hiding in the underground, wrote the following inspired lines about the Bolshevik party: "We trust in it, in it we see the mind, the honor and the conscience of our epoch."¹

In the epoch of imperialism, when the billionaires and millionaires, seized with political madness and cannibal greed for superprofits from armaments, have condemned the peoples to imperialist wars, to indescribable calamities and sufferings—in this epoch Lenin saw the mind of our epoch in the Communist Party. Lenin saw in the Communist Party that great force which could show the peoples the way to put an end to imperialist wars, which could inspire the peoples for this struggle.

In the epoch of imperialism, when moribund and decaying capitalism does not shrink from the most shameless and brutal crimes in order to maintain the decrepit regime of the capitalist slaveowners, when the very concepts of honor and conscience are declared by the imperialists to be an unnecessary "illusion," Lenin saw in the Communist Party the incorruptible conscience of our epoch, a great force to save the life, honor and freedom of the peoples.

In 1917 Lenin and Stalin saw that the chain of imperialism could be snapped easiest of all in Russia. Therefore the leaders of the revolution, Lenin and Stalin, confidently led the Party and the working class to the victory of the socialist revolution under the slogan "All Power to the Soviets!" The Bolshevik party was able to expose before the people the capitalist, landlord parties (the Black Hundreds, the Cadets), the petty bourgeois, conciliator parties (the Social Revolutionaries, the Mensheviks, etc.), who were defenders of the capitalists and landlords, lackeys of the imperialists. The party of Lenin and Stalin won the confidence of the majority of the people and came to power because it acted in practice as the sole anti-landlord, anticapitalist party, as the sole party capable of putting an end to the imperialist war, to the rule of the capitalists and landlords, and of securing a genuine people's regime.

"We, the party of the Bolsheviks, have won Russia over. We have won Russia from the rich for the poor, from the exploiters for the working people," wrote Lenin at the beginning of 1918.²

In his historic speech of Oct. 26, 1917, on the peace decree, Lenin gave a brilliant definition of what constituted the invincible strength of the young proletarian state—the consciousness of the masses. Lenin showed how our conception of strength differs in principle from the bourgeois understanding of strength.

"Strength in the bourgeois understanding exists when the masses go blindly to the slaughter, obeying the edicts of the imperialist governments," said Lenin. "The bourgeoisie only admit that a state is strong when it can hurl the masses whether their bourgeois rulers desire, with all the might of the government apparatus. Our conception of strength is different. As we understand it a state is strong in the consciousness of the masses. It is strong when the masses know everything, can form their judgment about everything and understand everything that they do."³

The whole history of the Soviet state, created by the genius of Lenin, shows that it is strong in the consciousness of the masses, who defend their socialist fatherland with the greatest steadfastness.

"We are defenders now, from Oct. 25, 1917 onward, we stand for the defense of our country from that day on. For we have shown by our deeds that we have broken with imperialism," Lenin pointed out.⁴

The Civil War, imposed on us by the landlord and capitalist classes routed by the revolution and by the imperialist states which began armed intervention against our country, ended in the victory of the Soviet people. The plans of the American, British, French and other imperialists failed; the plans of the Hoovers and Urquaharts who dreamed of dividing and enslaving Russia

failed. The Soviet people drove from their territory the foreign occupiers who had caused our people grievous, unforgettable sufferings and immense material loss.

The Soviet Republic was victorious over the hordes of the interventionists and White Guards because the guiding core of the Red Army's front and its home front was the party of Lenin and Stalin, strong in its unity and solidarity, invincible in its ability to organize the millions of the masses.

"Russia stood firm before the onslaught of world imperialism," said Comrade Stalin in 1921. "She won many important successes on external fronts, and within two or three years she has developed a strength that is shaking the foundations of world imperialism; for this, as for other things, she is obliged to the Communist Party, united, battle-tempered and forged from hard steel, which never went all-out for membership numbers and whose first care has always been to improve the quality of its membership."⁵

Even in the first years of its existence the Soviet state showed enormous moral and political strength, stability and steadfastness, although from the technical-economic standpoint our country was then still backward and weak in comparison with the more powerful capitalist states.

Summing up the path traversed by the Party and the Soviet state, Lenin said at the 11th Party Congress:

"What the Russian revolution has achieved is inalienable. No force can take it away, for there is no force in the world that can undo what has been created by the Soviet state. That is a world-historic victory."⁶

In his last speech, at the plenary session of the Moscow Soviet, Lenin said with great assurance that "socialism is no longer a question of the remote future," that our party would be able to bring the people to the victory of socialism.

Under the leadership of Lenin and Stalin the Party successfully carried out the sharp change in policy from "war communism" to the New Economic Policy, the policy of using market relations calculated to strengthen the alliance of the workers and peasants, to drive out capitalist elements and build the foundations of a socialist economy.

The great Lenin's prophecies have been fulfilled, his precepts on the building of the socialist society have been carried out. Under the wise leadership of Comrade Stalin, the Communist Party has defended Lenin's precepts from all attacks by the enemies of Leninism, has been able to inspire the Soviet people with the great ideas of building a socialist society in our country, has defeated all the enemies of socialism, their attempts to thwart socialist industrialization and the collectivization of agriculture, and it has brought our country to the victory of socialism. In an unprecedentedly short historical span, during the Stalin five-year plans, our country liquidated its technical-economic and cultural backwardness on the basis of the Soviet system and the tremendous labor enthusiasm of the masses, and turned from a backward agrarian country into a mighty socialist, industrial and collective farming power.

The immeasurable increase in the technical-economic capacity of the land of socialism, combined with the invincible moral-political strength of the Soviet people, enabled our country not only to withstand the treacherous attack of Hitler Germany, which had the technology and the economy of all occupied Europe at its disposal, but to defeat fascist Germany and imperialist Japan and to free the peoples of Europe from the fascist yoke. It can boldly be stated that only the Soviet state, strong in the consciousness of the masses and the moral-political unity of the people, only Soviet patriots led by the party of Lenin and Stalin, could have endured the unprecedentedly heavy trials of the first period of the war and won complete victory over the worst enemy of mankind, German fascism.

The world-historic victory of the Soviet Union over fascist Germany and imperialist Japan enabled the peoples of a number of countries in Europe and Asia to take their fate into their own hands, facilitated the victory of the system of people's democracy in a number of countries of Central and Southeastern Europe, facilitated the victory of the great people's revolution in China. The whole international situation has radically altered. A mighty camp of peace, socialism and democracy has been formed. The balance of forces between the capitalist

and the socialist systems has changed. The cause of rejuvenation of the world on the basis of democracy and socialism has moved forward.

The Soviet people and all progressive mankind will always be grateful and appreciative to the great inspirer and organizer of all our victories, Comrade Stalin, whose political, organizational and strategical genius saved the future of mankind! (Prolonged, thunderous applause.)

In all its work for the revolutionary transformation of society, the Marxist party of the new type is guided by scientifically perceived laws of the development of society, by the great science of Marxism-Leninism. Herein resides the immense superiority of our party and the fraternal Communist and Workers' Parties over all the bourgeois and petty-bourgeois parties of conciliation.

"Only our party knows the right direction to direct affairs and is directing them successfully," Comrade Stalin states. "To what is our party obliged for this advantage on its part? To the fact that it is a Marxist party, a Leninist party. It is obliged for its advantage to the fact that it is guided in its work by the teaching of Marx, Engels and Lenin. There can be no doubt that so long as we remain faithful to this teaching, so long as we possess this compass, we shall meet with success in our work," Comrade Stalin teaches.⁷

The whole course of history has confirmed and is confirming Lenin's words to the effect that Bolshevism has pointed out the true path to salvation from the horrors of war and imperialism. The fraternal Communist Parties, which are effecting the rejuvenation of the world on the basis of socialism, are guided by the great historic experience and example of the party of Lenin and Stalin.

II. The Party of Lenin and Stalin Is Leading the Soviet People to Communism.—We are living in the great Stalin epoch of the completion of the building of a socialist society and the gradual transition to communism.

"From capitalism," Lenin wrote in his article "Tasks of the Proletariat in Our Revolution," "mankind can proceed directly only to socialism, i.e., to the common possession of the means of production and to the distribution of goods on the basis of each person's work. Our party looks further ahead: socialism must unavoidably grow gradually into communism, on whose banner is written: 'From Each According to His Abilities, to Each According to His Needs.'"⁸

Lenin pointed out that in order to make the transition to communism the entire economy of the country would have to be shifted to the most up-to-date technical basis.

"Communism is the power of the Soviets plus the electrification of the country," Lenin said repeatedly.

Lenin said that "Communism signifies a productivity higher than the capitalist, of the labor of free, conscious, united workers using up-to-date machinery."⁹

Lenin pointed out that in order to effect the gradual transition to communism, the following main conditions are necessary:

(1) Attainment of high labor productivity on the basis of new, higher technology in both industry and agriculture, on the basis of continual growth of the productive forces;

(2) Instilling a communist mentality, educating a new man for whom work would be a "primary, vital need."

Comrade Stalin further developed Lenin's theory of the possibility of building socialism in one country and came to the inspired theoretical conclusion that it is possible to build communism in our country even in the event that the capitalist encirclement remains. This conclusion gave the Party and the Soviet people a great perspective of struggle for the victory of communism.

With tremendous creative enthusiasm the entire Soviet people are building the great Stalin construction projects of communism, the hydroelectric power stations and the huge irrigation canals. The great construction projects of communism, combined with the plan for the transformation of nature [through forestation, irrigation, etc.], which is being successfully carried out, are cardinal links in the creation of the material and technical base of communism. New sources are being opened up for multiplying the public wealth, the good things of life, an abundance of food products and clothing in our country. The dependence of agriculture upon the caprices of nature is sharply diminishing; the builders of communism are increasingly sub-

duing nature. Engels' well-known prediction that people who have become the masters of their own social life "will become, in consequence, masters of nature" is coming true.

In the epoch of the building of communism the equipping of industry, agriculture, transport and construction with new machinery of the highest type—enabling the labor-consuming processes of production to be mechanized, labor to be lightened and steady growth to be secured in the productivity of labor—is increasing in ever greater degree.

Under the bourgeois system the use of machinery is restricted by the self-seeking considerations of the capitalist, who will use a machine only when this holds forth the prospect of an increase in profits. Under socialism, especially in the epoch of the gradual growing of socialism into communism, the role of machinery and new technology is increasing to a greater and greater degree. The prediction by Marx to the effect that "in a communist society machines would find an entirely different arena than in a bourgeois society"¹⁰ is coming true.

The ability to handle the most complicated mechanisms and to master forward-looking work methods, the fight for improved production techniques, the ability to use science and technical knowledge in production, creative initiative, solicitude for accelerating the pace of production while keeping the quality of output high, the struggle to husband raw materials, electric power, fuel and supplies—these are the characteristic features of socialist competition at the present stage. The builders of communism are mindful of and are fulfilling one of the important precepts of Lenin, referred to by Comrade Stalin—never to turn away from the small things in the work, "for great things are built from small ones." Minutes and seconds which are saved, grams and kilograms of raw materials and supplies which are economized, if you multiply them by the immense scale of all the enterprises in our country, swell into large magnitudes, into the hundreds of thousands and the millions.

The communist indoctrination of the working people is a most important task in the struggle for building a communist society. Conscientious work by every Soviet person in accord with his abilities is one of the most important requisites for the gradual transition to a communist society, where labor becomes a primary, vital need for every member of society, where, on the basis of a higher level of consciousness and full abundance of the good things of life, it will be possible to shift gradually to distribution according to need.

The further development and consolidation of public, socialist property and combating survivals of capitalism is a necessary condition of the Soviet people's successful advance to communism. The Communist Party and the Soviet state instill in Soviet people a thrifty attitude toward public socialist property; they carry on a tireless fight against thriftlessness, wastefulness, against careless and criminal treatment of public property, against diverse antistate tendencies.

Under the leadership of the party of Lenin and Stalin the Soviet people are successfully building a communist society. Pre-schedule fulfillment of the plan of the first postwar five-year plan-period,¹¹ which is of vast international significance, was an important stride on the path of creating the material and technical base of communism.

The accomplishments of the peoples of the Soviet Union, who successfully fulfilled the postwar five-year plan and have scored a number of new and outstanding victories in 1951 on the front of the building of communism, have not only increased the power of the forces of world peace and democracy but have also opened up to the peoples of all countries prospects for a bright future.

We can now say that communism is no longer a question of the remote future, that it is growing and will grow out of the great creative labor of Soviet people, out of new successes of our science and technology, and out of the continual growth of labor productivity and rise of the material and cultural standards of Soviet people.

If the socialist system has already proved its indisputable superiority over the capitalist system, the communist society which is gradually emerging from socialism will be just that much more graphically and plainly superior to the capitalist system.

III. Socialism and Democracy Are Invincible.—When the young Soviet Republic was being born and growing strong, in January, 1918, at the Third All-Russian Congress of Soviets, Lenin said that the movement which had started, of the peoples toward socialism, the movement in the vanguard of which marches the Russian working class, this movement is invincible.

"Our Soviet socialist republic," Lenin declared, "will stand firm as the torch of international socialism and as an example to all the working masses. There—there will be fighting, war, bloodshed, the sacrifices of millions of lives, the exploitation of capital; here—there will be a true policy of peace and the Soviet, socialist republic."¹²

Never before has the great contrast been so obvious, the contrast between the two worlds—the world of dying and decaying capitalism, thrusting humanity into the gulf of new wars of destruction, and the world of socialism, which has shown its insuperable, vital strength, pursuing a consistent Leninist-Stalinist policy of peace, the world of socialism which is the only hope of mankind.

In the camp of capitalism there is a mad arms race, a mad waste of productive forces, cannibal appeals for a new war, the preaching of the bestial "law of the jungle," of imperialist "power politics," the preaching of plunder, death and destruction. In the camp of capitalism there is unprecedented intensification of capitalist exploitation, of national oppression, kindling of racial and national enmity, revival of fascism, steady deterioration in the situation of the working people as a result of the arms race policy, rise in prices and inflation.

Even in the bourgeois American press voices are beginning to be heard condemning the mad, shameless and inhuman system of turning war into a "business," into a profitable enterprise, into a means of wild profit-making and artificial support of the decaying capitalist economy.

Recently in the local American newspaper *News* [the locality is not specified.—Trans.] a letter was printed from a retired general of the American army, Holdridge, who exposed the false propaganda of the American press and stated: "War is America's business. 'Murder, Incorporated' has become our main enterprise, to which we contribute \$100,000,000,000 annually. If we were suddenly deprived of this source of profit our economy would crash in one day."

Admissions of this sort are beginning to appear in the American press.

In the camp of socialism and democracy there is a real peace policy and there is the struggle for peace, the absence of people and groups interested in war, the rapid growth of productive forces, a policy of equality and friendship among peoples, there are the great construction projects transforming nature, there is the spirit of peaceful, constructive labor. In the camp of socialism there is a steady improvement in the material and cultural standard of life of the working people, a constant advance on the basis of fraternal mutual aid among all countries and peoples that are part of the camp of socialism and democracy. The great advantages of the socialist path of development are today being confirmed not only by the historical experience of the Soviet Union but also by the experience of the countries of people's democracy.

Lenin said in 1922 that the capitalist governments assessed an imperialist war "from the point of view of what was underneath their noses," not understanding the consequences which would be brought on them by the contradictions and misfortunes of war.

"We Communists," Lenin declared, "have said that we assess war more profoundly and more correctly, we understand that its contradictions and misfortunes are immeasurably more far-reaching than the capitalist states assume. And, taking a sidelong look at the bourgeois victors, we said: they will have occasion to recall our predictions and our evaluation of war and of its consequences more than once in the future."¹³

In 1926, when the international bourgeoisie was already beginning to prepare the second world war, Comrade Stalin predicted and warned that a second attempt to divide the world "will cost world capitalism much dearer than the first one."¹⁴ History has confirmed Comrade Stalin's brilliant prediction. As a result of the first world war and of the great October

socialist revolution about 140,000,000 people and one-sixth of the globe were lost to the capitalist system and a general crisis of capitalism developed; as a result of the second world war and of the victory of socialism over fascism more than 800,000,000 people were lost to the capitalist system and the great camp of peace, socialism and democracy was formed.

There arose a mighty movement, unprecedented in history, embracing all peoples and countries, the organized movement of the peace partisans, which is preventing the imperialists from confusing the peoples with lies and drawing them into war.

"Peace will be preserved and strengthened," Comrade Stalin teaches us, "if the peoples take the cause of the preservation of peace into their own hands and uphold it to the end."

Comrade Stalin's wise words have inspired the peoples to more active struggle for the preservation of peace. The 600,000,000 signatures to the appeal for conclusion of a peace pact among the five great powers express the unanimous will of the peoples for peace and constitute a serious warning to the warmongers.

As a result of the second world war the general crisis of capitalism entered upon a new stage and will undoubtedly become more acute and more profound. The contradictions in the camp of the imperialists are growing. The crisis of the entire colonial system of imperialism has now become particularly acute. Hundreds of millions of the people of Asia, who constitute the majority of the world's population, have risen and are rising to an active political life, to struggle.

The awakening of the peoples of Asia is evidence of the triumph of creative Marxism, the triumph of the Leninist-Stalinist theory of socialist revolution. "The socialist revolution," Lenin taught us, "will not be merely and mainly a struggle of the revolutionary proletariats in each country against their own bourgeoisies; no, it will be the struggle of all colonies and countries oppressed by imperialism, of all dependent countries, against international imperialism."¹⁵

There is developing in the countries of Asia a great anti-feudal and anti-imperialist revolution which is upsetting the plans and calculations of the American-British bosses.

Even certain representatives of the American ruling circles have been obliged to admit, with a gnashing of teeth, that the imperialism of today cannot again put the yoke of imperialist exploitation on the neck of the awakened peoples of Asia, have been obliged to admit that now no force can stop these peoples.

"He who sows the wind will reap the whirlwind." In the course of centuries the capitalist colonial powers have sown the discontent of the peoples of Asia with their plundering and oppressive policy. Today they are reaping the storms and the gales. A British journalist, R. Payne, recently published in New York a book entitled "Red Storm Over Asia." In this book he admits the collapse of the colonial policy of the imperialist powers, particularly the U.S.A., admits that it is no longer possible to crush the mighty national liberation movement of the peoples of Asia by force. "We must recognize the very fundamental nature of the changes which have taken place in Asia in the past five years; it seems as though whole centuries of revolutionary storms have roared past," Payne states. "At the present moment," this bourgeois journalist draws the gloomy conclusion, "it is senseless to nurse the hope that this stream can be dammed or that armies will be able to turn it back."

Lenin spoke of the unprecedented acceleration of world-historic development as a result of the fact that an active part in the historic process is now beginning to be taken by hundreds of millions of formerly backward and suppressed people constituting the great majority of the world's population. On this basis Lenin said that "the final victory of socialism is completely and unreservedly assured."¹⁶

International imperialism can still bring great sufferings and misfortunes to the peoples but it can no longer turn back the wheel of history.

If the American-British imperialists dare to launch a third world war, it will cost world capitalism even dearer than did the two preceding world wars; it can only hasten the downfall of world capitalism.

The Soviet people are building communist society confidently

because their seething creative activity is illuminated by the bright light of Leninism's immortal teaching. The great ideas of Lenin and Stalin inspire Soviet people to heroic labor exploits, inspire them and summon them to the struggle and to new victories, strengthen their confidence in the final triumph of communism.

The brilliant works of V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin are being ever more widely disseminated in our country and throughout the world. Hundreds of millions of people are learning to live, work and be victorious from these works.

At the 14th Party Congress Comrade Stalin said: "Our cadres, both young and old, are growing ideologically. It is our good fortune that we have succeeded in publishing large editions of the works of Lenin. This fact is one of the main guarantees that our party will not stray from the path of Leninism."¹⁷

By the decree and under the direction of our Party Central Committee, the fourth edition of the "Works" of V. I. Lenin was completed early last year. This edition, consisting of 35 volumes and published in Russian in half a million copies, is being translated into the languages of the peoples of our country and is an invaluable source for the ideological education and political tempering of our cadres, an inexhaustible treasure house of the all-conquering ideas of Leninism.

At the same time there are appearing large editions in Russian and in the languages of the other peoples of our country of the works of J. V. Stalin, the standard-bearer of peace and of the happiness of the peoples, the brilliant continuuer of V. I. Lenin's work. The total number of copies of the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin published in our country during the years of the Soviet regime amounts to 889,000,000.

The ideas of Leninism are the basis of the education of Soviet people in the spirit of communism, in the spirit of boundless love for their motherland, for the party of Lenin and Stalin which is leading our people to the triumph of communism.

The works of V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin have been widely disseminated in the people's democracies in Europe and in the Chinese People's Republic. The works of V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin are published by progressive publishing houses in all countries. They are published in 117 languages. The great ideas of Lenin and Stalin are reaching the working people in the most remote corners of the globe. No obstacles or bans can prevent the victorious march of the advanced ideas of our age, the ideas of Leninism, across the whole world.

Long live Leninism, the all-conquering banner of the liberation of mankind!

Long live the great party of Lenin and Stalin—the "mind, honor and conscience of our epoch!"

Long live the invincible Soviet people! Under the banner of Lenin, under the leadership of Stalin—forward to new victories of communism! (Thunderous and very prolonged applause, turning into an ovation. Everyone rises. Shouts of: "Long live Comrade Stalin!" "Glory to the great Stalin!" "Hurrah for Comrade Stalin!" "Hurrah for our beloved leader and teacher, Comrade Stalin!"). The audience sings the Party anthem, the "Internationale." Again thunderous applause and shouts in honor of the great continuuer of Lenin's work, Comrade J. V. Stalin).

NOTES

1. V. I. Lenin, "Works" [in Russian], Vol. XXV, p. 239.
2. Ibid., Vol. XXVII, p. 214.
3. Ibid., Vol. XXVI, p. 224.
4. Ibid., Vol. XXVII, p. 42.
5. J. V. Stalin, "Works" [in Russian], Vol. V, p. 99.
6. V. I. Lenin, "Works" [in Russian], Vol. XXX, p. 270.
7. J. V. Stalin, "Works" [in Russian], Vol. XIII, p. 377.
8. V. I. Lenin, "Works" [in Russian], Vol. XXIV, p. 62.
9. Ibid., Vol. XXIX, p. 394.
10. "Das Kapital," 1951 [Russian] edition, Vol. I, p. 399.
11. Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. III, No. 14.
12. V. I. Lenin, "Works" [in Russian], Vol. XXVI, p. 429.
13. Ibid., Vol. XXXIII, pp. 188-189.
14. J. V. Stalin, "Works" [in Russian], Vol. IX, p. 108.
15. V. I. Lenin, "Works" [in Russian], Vol. XXX, p. 138.
16. Ibid., Vol. XXXIII, p. 458.
17. J. V. Stalin, "Works" [in Russian], Vol. VII, p. 342.

The Linguistics Clean-up Continues

ON CERTAIN MEASURES TO IMPROVE RESEARCH IN THE FIELD OF LINGUISTICS. (Vestnik Akademii Nauk SSSR, No. 11, November, 1951 [published in January, 1952], pp. 76-77. Complete text:) In his brilliant work "Marxism and Problems of Linguistics," J. V. Stalin stated that liquidation of the Arakcheyev-like regime in linguistics, abandonment of the errors of N. Ya. Marr and application of Marxism to linguistics are the way to vitalize Soviet linguistics.

The Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences at one of its regular meetings has examined the activities of the former supporters of the theory of N. Ya. Marr.

The Presidium recorded that since the discussion on linguistics in Pravda all the supporters of N. Ya. Marr's doctrine have been given a full opportunity to come forward with criticism of the antiscientific Marr theory and of their own previous erroneous works and to contribute actively in the reorganized linguistics bodies.

The majority of the Soviet linguists and teachers who in the past had shared the antiscientific views of N. Ya. Marr have honestly and openly made a resolute break with the erroneous tenets of the Marr theory, critically re-examined their past activity and joined without delay in the active work for the reorganization of Soviet linguistics on the basis of J. V. Stalin's brilliant work "Marxism and Problems of Linguistics."

However, the Presidium noted, certain linguists from among the former prominent supporters of N. Ya. Marr—Academician I. I. Meshchaninov and Professors G. P. Serdyuchenko, L. I. Zhirkov, F. P. Filin, V. I. Abayev, M. M. Gukhman, A. V. Desnitskaya and others—have shown no initiative and determination in overcoming and abandoning the mistakes of N. Ya. Marr, are taking no active part to date in the work of the sectors and academic councils of the institutes, are avoiding broad discussion and creative elaboration of topical problems of linguistics and are reacting to critical comment with a sense of injury.

Corresponding Member of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences V. M. Zhirmunsky, Professors I. K. Kusikyan, I. M. Oshanin and B. K. Pashkov and Masters of Sciences O. P. Sunik, M. D. Maltsev and I. K. Zbarovsky are taking a passive position as regards a readjustment of their scholarly activities.

Theoretical work and criticism and self-criticism are not developing satisfactorily in the Leningrad sectors of the Linguistics Institute (Corresponding Member of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences S. G. Barkhudarov) and in the linguistics sector of the Oriental Studies Institute (Prof. I. S. Braginsky).

The bureaus of the divisions and the directorates of the Linguistics Institute and Oriental Studies Institute are exercising feeble control over the activities of the former prominent followers of Marr, are displaying a liberal attitude toward them and are not subjecting their works to scientific criticism.

After examining the work of the above-mentioned linguists in detail, the Presidium resolved to remove Academician I. I. Meshchaninov from the post of head of the sector of Northern and Finno-Ugric languages in the Linguistics Institute of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences and Doctor of Philological Sciences L. I. Zhirkov from the post of head of the sector of Caucasian and Iranian languages in the same institute for not securing the development of theoretical work or criticism and self-criticism in these sectors, and to transfer them to the posts of senior staff members of the institute.

Master of Philology P. Ya. Skorik has been appointed temporary acting chief of the sector of Northern and Finno-Ugric languages, and Master of Philology Yu. D. Desheriyev has been appointed temporary acting chief of the sector of Caucasian and Iranian languages.

Doctors of Philology L. I. Zhirkov and A. V. Desnitskaya have been removed from the Academic Council of the Linguistics Institute.

Masters of Philology Ye. A. Bokarev, Yu. D. Desheriyev and V. S. Rastorguyev have been confirmed as members of the Academic Council of the institute.

The Presidium's Graduate Studies Department, the directorate of the Linguistics Institute and the directorate of the Oriental Studies Institute have been asked to revise the distribution of graduate students among the scientific supervisors with a view to ensuring that the training of the young personnel is given fully reliable and tested scientific supervision.

The Presidium pointed out to Academician I. I. Meshchaninov, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences V. M. Zhirmunsky, Professors L. I. Zhirkov, F. P. Filin, G. P. Serdyuchenko, A. V. Desnitskaya, I. K. Kusikyan, I. M. Oshanin, B. K. Pashkov, M. M. Gukhman, V. I. Abayev and Master of Sciences O. P. Sunik and others that scientific honor and the duty of the Soviet scholar to science and the public oblige them to come forward with vigorous criticism of serious mistakes which they have made and to repair by active creative work the damage they have done to Soviet linguistics.

V. V. Vinogradov, the Director of the Linguistics Institute, was asked:

- (1) To accelerate the transfer of the Leningrad sectors of the institute from Leningrad to Moscow;
- (2) For the purpose of developing theoretical work and further deepening linguistics studies on the basis of J. V. Stalin's work "Marxism and Problems of Linguistics," to hold wide creative discussions on problems of the methodology of research in the field of the ethnogenesis of languages and peoples, on the intrinsic laws of development of language and the laws of development of the languages of socialist nations;
- (3) To organize in Kishinev, Riga, Tashkent and Syktyvkar joint conferences of the Linguistics Institute of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences with the institutes of branches and Academies of Sciences of Union republics on questions of the theory and practice of linguistic work;
- (4) To hold a meeting in Leningrad of the Academic Council of the Linguistics Institute devoted to the activity of the Leningrad sectors of the institute.

The Presidium resolved to hold joint conferences of the Division of Literature and Language and the Division of History and Philosophy of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences to coordinate the linguistic work of the Linguistics, Slavic Studies and Oriental Studies Institutes.

In view of the unsatisfactory work in the study of the Slavic languages, the Presidium decided to hear a report at an early meeting on the state, personnel and scholarly work of the sector of Slavic linguistics of the Institute of Slavic Studies.

The bureaus of the divisions and the directorates of the Linguistics and Oriental Studies Institutes have been asked to revise the individual plans of various staff members, to galvanize their activity, to set up strict control over the fulfillment of assignments and plans, and to hold systematic discussion of individual reports, work projects and individual chapters of studies at meetings of the sectors, work conferences and meetings of the directorates. The Presidium made special reference to the necessity of assessing the activity of staff members on the basis of the quantity and quality of the works they produce.

A committee composed of Doctor of History S. V. Kiselev (chairman) and Doctors of History L. P. Potapov and O. I. Nikitnikova has been instructed to study the work of liquidating the consequences of the influence of N. Ya. Marr's theory in the spheres of archeology and ethnography.

It has been recommended to the Council on Coordination and the Council of Branches of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences that they organize a checkup on the scientific output of the institutes and sectors concerned with the humanities in the branches of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences and Academies of Sciences of the Union republics in the light of this decree.

COMPLETELY OVERCOME MARRIST MISTAKES IN LINGUISTICS. (By S. Barkhudarov, Corresponding Member of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, and A. Yevgenyeva, Doctor of Philosophy. Literaturnaya gazeta, Jan. 10, p. 2. 1400 words.)

Summary: Academician I. Meshchaninov, closest disciple of N. Marr, was the ideological leader of the partisans of the "new teaching" on language after the death of the latter. Meshchaninov wrote a number of books in which Marr's teaching was developed and confirmed, students studied from these books and they were recommended as obligatory reading in official programs. The book "The Parts of the Sentence and Parts of Speech," which appeared in 1945, occupies a special place in Marrist literature. It aimed at instilling Marr's ideas into contemporary grammar and lexicology, and also into school instruction, at tempering Marrist intolerance of the researches of those linguists which had previously been groundlessly rejected or ignored in the works of the Marrists, and at refurbishing and repairing the "new teaching" on linguistics, creating something in the nature of Neo-Marrism.

After the publication of Stalin's writings on linguistics, Academician Meshchaninov repeatedly analyzed his mistakes in various of his works, principally those written long ago, but he never criticized his book "The Parts of the Sentence and Parts of Speech." Therefore this book was subjected to profound and comprehensive criticism at three meetings of the Academic Council of the Linguistics Institute in Leningrad. Academician Meshchaninov spoke twice at this meeting. In the first speech he criticized individual tenets but still tried to find and to demonstrate a "kernel of reason" in his work, and only in his second speech, as a result of the irrefutable criticism by those taking part in the session, did he admit his book to be mistaken as a whole, both in methodology and in the exposition and analysis of the material.

Comrade Stalin has faced Soviet linguists with the task of completely rejecting Marr's mistakes, as the prerequisite for instilling Marxism in linguistics. To reject mistakes means above all to explain to oneself and to all scholars all the examples of the mistaken Marr theories in any research works, articles and textbooks.

Only in this way will Soviet linguists be able to advance linguistics on the basis of Marxist-Leninist theory.

'INTRODUCTION TO LINGUISTICS.' (Literaturnaya gazeta, Jan. 19, p. 3. Complete text:) The U.S.S.R. Ministry of Higher Education has decided to publish a new textbook for students of linguistics entitled "Introduction to Linguistics."

The Educational Publishing House has been entrusted with publishing this new textbook, in three volumes. The first of these, written by Prof. A. Chikobava, contains, in addition to an introduction, sections on: language, its social substance, development and origin; phonetics; writing; the classification of languages; the place of linguistics in the system of sciences. The author of the second volume is Prof. A. Bulakhovsky. This treats the questions of semasiology, lexicology and lexicography, and etymology. The third volume, by Academician V. Vinogradov, will contain material on questions of morphology, syntax and stylistics.

A total of 50,000 copies of each volume will be published. They will be ready by the beginning of the new academic year.

AMONG THE WRITERS AND CRITICS

CONFUSED IDEAS ABOUT LANGUAGE. (By A. Anastasyev. Literaturnaya gazeta, Jan. 15, p. 3. 1400 words. Condensed text:) Stalin's classic "Marxism and Problems of Linguistics" has focused the attention of our critics on the important problem of the writer's craft, language, "the prime element in literature." Few authors of literary-critical articles today will fail to examine the language of a work; articles devoted to writers' language have begun to appear in the magazines.

This is an extremely pleasing situation. However, the theoretical level of a number of articles is very low. At times men of letters, writing on the language of a work of literature, arrive at erroneous conclusions. This is what happened to L. Borovoi when he published his article entitled "Speech Characterization of the Hero," in Teatr magazine (No. 11, 1951).

Borovoi's article is extremely self-contradictory. The author correctly maintains that only "the reproduction in the hero's speech of the live mobility of speech of Soviet people, a mobility reflecting the 'tremendous achievements in thought,' the

spiritual growth of the people, can invest the hero with a life-like artistic reality."

But the whole structure and tendency of the article contradicts this correct proposition. ...

In the chapter entitled "The Playwright's 'Building Materials'" Borovoi writes only of professional and local dialect words and, as the author expresses it, jargonisms, upholding thereby the fundamentally incorrect opinion that only these elements of the language are a means of characterizing the heroes by their speech. Borovoi's fundamental error is his incorrect limitation of the means of characterization by speech, which leads to an impoverishment of the language of Soviet drama, to its isolation from the immeasurably rich national language.

But the matter does not end here. Attempting to trace the historical changes in the role of professionalism, dialect words and "jargonisms" in the speech of drama characters and heroes, the author passes grossly erroneous judgments which are in contradiction to the Stalin teaching on language and can only disorient our playwrights.

"In the cultural revolution which has unfolded since 1917," writes Borovoi, "all the riches of our common national language became the property of millions of people, whose everyday speech had previously been restricted by the isolation caused by dialect and jargon." ...

It is obvious that Borovoi's ideas about the past division of the common national language into dialects are a relapse into idealistic errors in linguistics.

In exactly the same way Borovoi takes up an erroneous standpoint in his judgments on the contemporary language: he divides it into the language of the town and the language of the countryside. "The triumph of the collective farm system in the countryside," the author writes, "has completely changed the relations between the spoken language of town and countryside. A cultured conversational language is steadily growing among the people of the socialist countryside. Preserving all its magnificent distinguishing characteristics, their language is becoming ever richer and more colorful, is more and more widely utilizing the immeasurable resources of the common national language. The language of the town is ceasing to be for the people of the countryside merely the language of the town; it is becoming a common national language. And at the same time the original speech of the collective farm countryside with its new (underlined by the author) peculiarities is ever more actively enriching the common national language."

In this tirade almost every thought is an error. ...

Speaking of "local terms of speech," the author maintains that "they can and should become the 'building material' of the living speech of the heroes. It is true that words which are not used by the entire people can sometimes be used in the speech of a play's characters. But the playwright must be very discriminating and careful in the selection of these words. Let us recall Vasilkov in "Mad Money:" the whole structure of his speech expresses his character and the well-known phrases associated with him are merely speech peculiarities against the background of the common national language of the character.

Borovoi considers that dialect words should be used as "building material" especially in plays dealing with "local material," for, the author insists, often only a stage direction of the author enables one to guess exactly where, in which of the provinces of our country, the action is taking place."

This assertion is as ridiculous as it is harmful.

The very definition of a play employing "local material" is incorrect. It is well known that V. Ovechkin observed the life of collective farmers mainly in Kursk Province, but does this mean that "Nastya Kolosova" is a play "of local material" and that the spectator will not enjoy it if he "does not guess" that the action is taking place in Kursk Province? ... And where do the heroes of Gorky's "Enemies" live, or the sisters Prozorova, in what geographical spot do Roman Koshkin and his comrades struggle for the Soviet regime, on which railroad line does Alexei Sibiryakov drive his train? ...

The concreteness of the character, the individual peculiarities of his language are by no means achieved by local terms of speech but by the entire structure of his speech. In Ostrovsky there is not a single character who speaks in one of the local

dialects, they all use the common national Russian language, and all of them are quite specific characters.

Imagining himself to be championing concreteness and richness in the speech characterization of *dramatis personæ*, Borovoi is extremely naive in his ideas of the influence of the character's occupation on his speech. Thus, for instance, instead of subjecting to merited criticism the language of M. Sagalovich's and B. Fayans' play "State Counselor,"

Borovoi is indignant at the fact that Knobyshev's speech does not reveal the fact that he is a doctor by profession. ...

This demand originates from a narrow, crude view of the speech characterization in plays, from a desire to make the language of the character not an expressive means but a label, a visiting card. ...

In printing Borovoi's article, the editors of *Teatr* displayed a lack of concern for theory and insufficient exactingness toward the author.

Czechoslovak-Soviet History in a New Light

ON THE QUESTION OF SOVIET-CZECHOSLOVAK RELATIONS DURING THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR. (By F. Petrov. *Voprosy istorii*, No. 10, October [published late in November], 1951, pp. 22-41. 16,000 words. Condensed text:) The great patriotic war of the Soviet Union led to the destruction of German fascism. In developing the struggle of the peoples against the fascist aggressors J. V. Stalin's historic speech on July 3, 1941, was of great importance. Placing before the working people of the U.S.S.R. a militant program of action in the war, the great leader of the peoples pointed out that the aim of the people's patriotic war against the fascist oppressors was "not only to wipe out the danger hanging over our country but also to assist all the peoples of Europe, groaning under the yoke of German fascism."

Stalin's injunction concerning aid to all the peoples of Europe was a logical continuation of Soviet foreign policy. In the war years the Soviet Union consistently continued its line of defending peace and the freedom and independence of peoples. ...

Plunged into fascist slavery as a consequence of the Anglo-American imperialists' treacherous Munich policy and the capitulation of the ruling clique of the Czechoslovak bourgeoisie, the peoples of Czechoslovakia, like all the European peoples enslaved by Hitler Germany, saw in the Soviet Union the only force which could liberate them from the fascist yoke.

The Soviet government, setting as its aim the unification of all forces opposing fascist Germany, announced its readiness to cooperate with the Czechoslovak emigré government in London, which had officially proclaimed as its chief task the struggle against Hitler Germany and the liberation of Czechoslovakia from the fascist yoke.

On July 18, 1941, the Soviet Union recognized the Czechoslovak emigré government and established diplomatic relations with it. An agreement was signed between the U.S.S.R. and Czechoslovakia, under which both contracting parties undertook "to afford each other all assistance and support in the present war against Hitlerite Germany." This event was of great political importance in the process of unifying the forces for the struggle against German fascism and was received by the working people of Czechoslovakia with immense enthusiasm and exultation. ...

From the very first days of the great patriotic war the Soviet Union, bearing the chief burden in the war against fascist Germany—having turned all the forces of the people to the destruction of the enemy—precisely and punctiliously fulfilled its obligations under the Soviet-Czechoslovak agreement of July 18, 1941.

The Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, headed by Klement Gottwald, fought for the establishment of close cooperation with the U.S.S.R., for the creation of a united national front for the struggle against fascism, for strengthening friendly relations with the Soviet people.

It was a different political line that was pursued by the Czechoslovak emigré government of Sramek. This government consisted of representatives of the reactionary bourgeois parties—the Agrarian, Catholic, National "Socialist" and others—and reflected the interests of the Czechoslovak bourgeoisie and landlords. All these groups of reactionaries were united by a common feeling of mortal hatred for the Soviet Union, its people and its army.

The hostile attitude of Czechoslovakia's bourgeois-landlord ruling bloc toward the Soviet state had manifested itself immediately following the great October socialist revolution. In

animal fear of the heightened revolutionary movement of the Czechoslovak proletariat, which had risen to battle, after the example of Russia's proletariat, Czechoslovakia's reactionary ruling circles took their stand beside their patrons, the American-Anglo-French imperialists, to stifle the Soviet state.

At the orders of Masaryk, Benes and Stefanik, Czechoslovak legions, formed in Russia from Czechs and Slovaks taken prisoner during the first world war, carried out a counter-revolutionary rebellion and took part in the imperialist intervention against the young Soviet Republic.

After the failure of the interventionists' plans the ruling circles of Czechoslovakia associated themselves zealously with the anti-Soviet campaign conducted by the imperialism of the U.S.A. and the Entente and directed to preparation of a war against the socialist state. Suffice it to point out the leading role of Czechoslovakia in the so-called Little Entente, created as an anti-Soviet springboard in Central Europe and constituting an important instrument of policy of the French government. ...

The anti-Soviet character of the foreign policy pursued by the ruling bourgeois-landlord bloc of Czechoslovakia is illustrated quite convincingly by the fact that Czechoslovakia did not recognize the Soviet Union *de jure* until 1934. Nor did the hostile attitude to our country change after Czechoslovakia concluded the treaty of mutual aid with the U.S.S.R. on May 16, 1935. For the Czechoslovak bourgeoisie this treaty served only as a means of deceiving the masses. The Czechoslovak government never tried to fulfill honestly the obligations undertaken by it under the treaty. In a talk with German Ambassador Eisenlohr, Benes frankly stated that the Soviet-Czechoslovak treaty of mutual aid was "a survival of a past epoch" which he, true, "could not simply throw into the wastepaper basket."

Rejecting alliance and friendship with the U.S.S.R., the ruling circles of Czechoslovakia in 1936-1938 strove to reach agreement with fascist Germany. During negotiations with Henlein's followers, President Benes, speaking of the Soviet-Czechoslovak treaty, stressed that with the establishment of good relations with Germany "this question would in practice lose all actuality."

In 1938 the ruling clique of the Czechoslovak bourgeoisie, fearing for its class interests, entered into a treaty with German fascism, capitulated to the joint demands of Hitler Germany and Western imperialism, preferring to the brotherly aid offered by the Soviet Union the shameful seizing of Czechoslovak territory by fascist troops.

In 1939, while in London, Benes assured his masters, the Anglo-American imperialists, that he and the Czechoslovak emigrés in London would remain heart and soul in the service of the imperialist camp and wage the struggle against "social chaos and Bolshevism." In a letter sent in January, 1939, to the leaders in Prague of the bourgeois parties, Benes wrote that "the victory of the West offers the only possibility for social consolidation of Europe with the help of Britain and America and for averting complete social chaos and disintegration or even Bolshevism."

The entire work of the Czechoslovak emigré government and of President Benes, which was invariably controlled by the imperialist circles of the U.S.A. and Britain standing behind them, represented a logical conclusion of the treacherous role played by the Czechoslovak bourgeoisie on the eve of the second world war. The policy of the Czechoslovak emigré government, like the policy of the other emigré governments in London, was in-

spired by Winston Churchill, the worst enemy of the U.S.S.R. and of all progressive mankind, who headed the British Cabinet, 1940-1945. In order to illustrate this now widely known policy, the fundamental aim of which was the creation of an anti-Soviet springboard in Southeastern Europe, it is sufficient to refer to a secret memorandum of Churchill to the British government in 1942, in which were outlined Anglo-American imperialism's plans for these countries. Churchill's plans provided for the unification of the European states in order that they should be able to "act against the U.S.S.R. as a 'united whole' in close cooperation with the United States of America."

Propagandizing Churchill's ideas, Benes insisted on the creation of a bloc of the reactionary regimes in Eastern Europe. In the same year, 1942, he wrote that the cornerstone of a united Central Europe should be a Polish-Czechoslovak confederation. This confederation was in its turn to have cooperated with a bloc of the countries of Southeastern Europe which would have included Yugoslavia, Greece, Albania and Rumania.

The Czechoslovak emigré government maintained close connections with Sikorski's anti-Soviet Polish emigré government and as early as July, 1940, was conducting negotiations for the creation of a Polish-Czechoslovak confederation. These negotiations ended in the signing in London on Jan. 19, 1942, of a Czechoslovak-Polish agreement providing for setting up a Polish-Czechoslovak confederation directed against the Soviet Union.

However, nothing came of the Polish-Czechoslovak confederation in 1942. In 1943 this question was again raised, this time by Allen Dulles. In February, 1943, Allen Dulles went to Switzerland and on White House orders conducted secret negotiations with a representative of Hitler Germany named Hohenlohe for conclusion of a separate peace treaty with Germany. Among other questions examined at this secret conference was the Czechoslovak question. Upholding the idea of a Polish-Czechoslovak confederation, Allen Dulles stated that "the creation of a cordon sanitaire against Bolshevism and Pan-Slavism should be supported by extending Poland eastward and preserving Rumania and a strong Hungary."

A similar idea was put forward in 1943 by Walter Lippmann, the spokesman of American imperialism. ...

Zdenek Fierlinger, then Czechoslovak Ambassador to the U.S.S.R., testifies that the instigator of the idea of creating a Polish-Czechoslovak confederation was the British government, which wished to get from the U.S.S.R. important political and territorial concessions, including the dismemberment from the U.S.S.R., and annexation to the confederation, of Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania. "The purpose of a Czechoslovak-Polish confederation," Ripka stated in the Czechoslovak Council of State, "should be the creation of a Central European bloc" to serve as a barrier against the Soviet Union. ...

Following the general strategic plans of Anglo-American imperialism and fearing that the rapprochement of the U.S.S.R. with the Czechoslovak Republic would increase the political activity of the working people of Czechoslovakia, the emigré government in London did everything it could to try to prevent the establishment of firm friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and Czechoslovak peoples. Sabotaging and thwarting the measures directed toward the earliest possible defeat of fascism and the establishment of an alliance with the U.S.S.R., the Sramek government concealed its true intentions under the mask of love of peace and friendship.

The struggle of the working people of Czechoslovakia against fascism and the agents of fascism was led by the Czechoslovak Communist Party. ...

Following the lines of Comrade Stalin's speech of July 3, 1941, which was a militant program for the Czechoslovak Communists, Klement Gottwald laid down clear tasks and defined the means of fighting the Hitlerite invaders who had turned Czechoslovakia into an arsenal of fascist Germany. Addressing the peoples of Czechoslovakia on July 29, 1941, he stated that partisan units should be formed, bridges dynamited, trains with military supplies blown up, fuel emptied from the tanks, subversive activity carried on at war enterprises, the work of rail transport slowed down, and the supplying of raw materials and foodstuffs to the Hitlerite occupiers be thwarted. "Our duty, the duty of Czechs, the duty of citizens of the Czechoslovak Republic, the duty of our people and our state, consists

in taking as active a part as possible in the military defeat of Hitler Germany," was Gottwald's appeal. ...

Of decisive significance to the rise of the national liberation movement of the peoples of Czechoslovakia was the victory of the Soviet Army at Stalingrad, a victory which was a turning point of the entire second world war. ...

While the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia was ceaselessly demanding of the Czech and Slovak peoples a determined struggle with Hitler's Germany and was leading this struggle, the Czechoslovak emigré government in London was trying to hold back the peoples of Czechoslovakia from actively opposing the German fascist enslavers. ...

Sramek's emigré government, basing itself on Anglo-American imperialism's plans to weaken the U.S.S.R., was in no hurry to declare war on Hitler's Germany and delayed its declaration until December, 1941. But, even after declaring war, the Czechoslovak emigré government did not turn the armed forces at its disposal against the German Army, but left them under the British command, which throughout the war made use of the Czechoslovak troops to guard its colonial possessions in North Africa.

The reactionaries of Sramek's London emigré government were opposed to the creation in the U.S.S.R. of the strong Czechoslovak military unit which was to take active part in the fighting on the Soviet-German front against the common enemy of Czechoslovakia and the U.S.S.R. While the Soviet Union, in accordance with the agreement of July 18, 1941, was providing supplies and other help for the creation of Czechoslovak military units in the U.S.S.R., the emigré government still continued to recall from the Soviet Union to the Near East officers and men who had passed through Polish territory in 1939 and reached the U.S.S.R.

The Czechoslovak emigré government in London gave the portfolio of Minister of National Defense to Gen. Ingr, one of the worst enemies of the Soviet Union and an agent of the British intelligence service and of the American Office of Strategic Services. The reactionary Czechoslovak emigrés intended that this inveterate spy should do all he could to hold back establishment of a militant partnership between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union. ...

In December, 1941, the Soviet government agreed to the sending of a Czechoslovak military mission to the U.S.S.R., and the agents of the British and American intelligence services in the Czechoslovak government sought to create an espionage center in the U.S.S.R. through this medium. Lt. Col. Heliodor Pika of the General Staff was appointed by the Sramek government to head the military mission (and, unofficially, to head the espionage center in the U.S.S.R.). He arrived in Moscow in April, 1942. Materials which came to light in the trials of spies and diversionaries in Czechoslovakia in January, 1949, have shown that the intelligence department of the Czechoslovak Ministry of National Defense in London was nothing but a branch of the British and American intelligence services. Under cover of the military mission the Czechoslovak emigré government sought to send into the Soviet Union an espionage group with the purpose—while outwardly there to coordinate operations and mutual aid—to harm the Soviet state in every way and to thwart the cause for which the peoples of the U.S.S.R. and Czechoslovakia were fighting.

Despite the fact that the Czechoslovak government in 1941 and 1942 had concluded a number of agreements on military cooperation with the U.S.S.R., it did not actually want this cooperation and did not meet the obligations it had accepted. At the same time it sought to stress its fidelity to the Western allies, assuring its Anglo-American masters, at every opportunity, of the constancy of its policy and obedience. "The Czechoslovak policy is not changing and will not change," declared Czechoslovak, the organ of the emigré government. "Czechoslovakia will continue where it left off in 1938."

The war went on. In arduous struggle with Hitler's Germany the peoples of the Soviet Union defended the freedom and independence of their motherland and, defeating the fascist hordes, brought nearer the hour of Czechoslovakia's liberation. A Czechoslovak brigade made up of staunch fighting men, Czech and Slovak patriots, was formed in the Soviet Union. Gottwald, Kopecky and the other leaders of the Czechoslovak Communist Party educated the brigade in the spirit of friendship with the

Soviet Union, of devotion to the common cause of the struggle against the fascist aggressors, the struggle for a new, democratic Czechoslovakia. Meantime, the Sramek government was attempting through its agents—Heliodor Pika's military mission—to carry on subversive activity in the Czechoslovak brigade, and recruited among the members of the brigade some backsliding officers and men who carried on agitation in the brigade for the Czechoslovak forces to leave the U.S.S.R. for Iran, together with Anders' men.

But this maneuver failed shamefully; the agents of the London emigré government did not find fellow-thinkers in the Czechoslovak brigade.

Thanks to the friendly aid of the Soviet government and the active work of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, the first battalion of the Czechoslovak brigade was ready to leave for the front by the end of 1942. This news aroused great irritation among the emigré government in London. Ludvik Svoboda, the battalion commander, was severely reprimanded by the Ministry of National Defense "for violation of military discipline." On Sept. 5, 1942, Minister of National Defense Ingr issued a statement on behalf of the ministry concerning the inexpediency of Czechoslovak soldiers participating in military operations. Only the determined interference of the Communist Deputies to the Czechoslovak Parliament, headed by Klement Gottwald, prevented the realization of the reactionary plans.

On Jan. 27, 1943, the personnel of the First Independent Czechoslovak Battalion took the oath in the presence of Gottwald, Sverma, Slansky, Fierlinger and the representatives of the Supreme Command of the Czechoslovak Army with the emigré government. This was an outstanding day in the history of the Czechoslovak people, a day which crowned the creation of a Czechoslovak national unit on the territory of the fraternal Soviet Union. ...

But throughout the brigade's whole war career the emigré government put all manner of obstacles in its way: It refused to recognize the commanding officers, trained in Soviet schools, it forbade awards and promotions for the men of the brigade, it refused to send reinforcements from the Czechoslovak reserves, etc.

The antipopular policy of the emigré Czechoslovak government toward the U.S.S.R. was very clearly shown also in the conclusion of the Soviet-Czechoslovak treaty of alliance. ...

In conducting negotiations for the treaty with the Soviet state, the representatives of the Czechoslovak emigration tried during the negotiations to take as a model the Czechoslovak-French draft treaty, which did not provide for automatic rendering of aid and did not contain concrete points on the struggle against the aggressor. Imitating the Czechoslovak-French draft treaty, the Czechoslovak emigré government attempted in essence to preserve the possibility of refusing Soviet aid, as had already happened at the time of the Munich betrayal. The Sramek government proposed to make a modification in the sixth clause to the effect that "the Czechoslovak government will put forward the treaty for supplementary ratification by Parliament on the first convenient occasion after the conclusion of the war." The "Londoners" thus left themselves a loophole to have the possibility after the war to reject the treaty with the Soviet Union through a bourgeois Parliament. However, Soviet diplomacy saw through all these maneuvers. After bilateral discussion of the draft treaty this point was dropped.

On Dec. 12, 1943, the "Treaty of Friendship, Mutual Aid and Postwar Cooperation Between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Czechoslovak Republic" was signed. The signing of the Soviet-Czechoslovak treaty was an important new contribution to the common cause of victory over German fascism; it marked a new stage in strengthening the fraternal friendship and close cooperation of the Soviet and Czechoslovak peoples.

On the initiative of the Soviet government a protocol was attached to the treaty stating: "In the event that any other country bordering on the Soviet Union or the Czechoslovak Republic, that has been an object of German aggression in this war wishes to join this treaty, the latter will be afforded the possibility, by mutual agreement between the governments of the

U.S.S.R. and the Czechoslovak Republic, of signing this treaty, which will thereby become a tripartite treaty." ...

The Soviet-Czechoslovak treaty was evidence of the fact that the Soviet Union recognized the small Czechoslovak state as a partner with equal rights, in spite of the fact that Czechoslovakia was occupied by the enemy and her government was in emigration. ...

During his stay in Moscow Benes conducted negotiations with the leaders of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia—Gottwald, Sverma, Slansky and Kopecky—with regard to the future political set-up in liberated Czechoslovakia and also with regard to Czechoslovakia's domestic and foreign policy. Benes proposed to preserve the London emigré government in toto and merely to introduce into it individual representatives of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. The examination of a number of other questions (nationalization, etc.) also showed that, with insignificant concessions to the working people, Benes was trying to preserve the bourgeois order in Czechoslovakia. However, he was obliged to accept the proposal of the leaders of the Communist Party for setting up national committees, which were a new form of democratic state administration. The decisive successes of the Soviet Army in the war with fascist Germany obliged Benes to become more tractable. ...

The Czechoslovak emigré government in London, preferring its foreign yoke to the liberation of the country by the Soviet Army, began to carry on active preparations for seizure of power on the liberated territory and for re-establishment of the former capitalist relations in Czechoslovakia. The treacherous activity of the Czechoslovak emigré government was directed by Anglo-American imperialism, the worst enemy of the peoples of the Soviet Union and of Czechoslovakia. Czechoslovak reaction placed all its hopes on the realization of Churchill's criminal plans for the penetration of Anglo-American troops into the Balkans and the Danube Basin in order to create a barrier to the advance of the Soviet armies and to start on the creation of an anti-Soviet springboard on the Danube and in Central Europe, including Czechoslovakia, the peoples of which were thus to be condemned to the capitalist yoke. ...

In the spring and summer of 1944, a new wave of the partisan movement arose in Czechoslovakia. The liberation movement acquired especially wide scope in Slovakia. ...

At the end of 1943 special courses were started on the territory of the U.S.S.R. to train partisan leaders from among the Slovaks who had gone over onto the side of the Soviet Army. The Slovaks who underwent training in these courses were transferred by Soviet aircraft to the depths of Slovakia, where they formed ever new partisan groups from the local population. ...

On Hitler's order, in reply to the offensive of the partisans, picked SS units amounting to more than seven divisions were transferred to Slovakia from all directions—from Poland, Hungary, Austria and Moravia. On Aug. 29 in the Zilina area the first fighting started between the partisans and the Hitler troops that had entered Slovakia from Moravia.

On the same day the Slovak National Council used the free radio in Banska Bystrica to call the peoples of Slovakia to rise against the enemy. More than 45,000 men took up arms. The Slovak rising had begun. Immediately after the beginning of the rising Klement Gottwald and Fierlinger turned to the Soviet government with a request for more aid to the Slovak liberation movement.

Notwithstanding the difficulties connected with the great summer offensive of the Soviet Army, the Soviet government found it possible to give timely support to the Slovak rising. On Sept. 25, 1944, Soviet aircraft started to carry into the area of the rising a Czechoslovak paratroop brigade which had been formed, trained and armed in the U.S.S.R.

The Slovak rising, prepared by the Communists, was headed by prominent figures in the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, Rudolf Slansky and Jan Sverma, who arrived in Slovakia from the U.S.S.R. in September, 1944. On Sept. 2 in all the liberated areas there was promulgated the "Statement of the Communist Party of Slovakia" appealing for the unification of all forces for a determined blow against the troops of Hitler's Germany and its agents. ...

In these heroic days fear and panic reached an all-time high

in the London emigré government. The reactionary emigrés feared, worse than fire, the establishment of a people's regime on Czechoslovak territory. Therefore Benes appointed Lt. Col. J. Holian, a reactionary and bitter foe of the U.S.S.R., as commander in chief of the underground forces in Slovakia, when contact was established with the London emigré government at the beginning of 1944 on the insistence of the bourgeois nationalist wing in the Slovak National Council. Moreover, Benes' right-hand men—out-and-out reactionaries such as Gen. Viest, Drtina, Uhlir and others—and also large American and British military missions were sent to Slovakia from London. These gentlemen, upholding the interests of the Anglo-American imperialists and the servile Czechoslovak emigré government, began to demand a limitation of the power of Communist commanders and transfer of command of the rising to the reactionary Ministry of National Defense, as well as establishment of a military dictatorship.

Sramek's London emigré government, striving to establish its power, gave the insurgents no help whatever in their unequal struggle with the superior fascist forces. ...

Right up to the last day of its stay in London the Sramek government continued to send telegrams directed at thwarting the measures for the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army and for creating a new Czechoslovak army. The last coded telegram of the General Staff, sent by the Czechoslovak military mission to Moscow, March 14, 1945 (No. 3149, secret), ran: "Forbid the forming of the First Czechoslovak Army" (referring to creation of an army on the basis of the Czechoslovak units which had been formed on the territory of the U.S.S.R.). ...

However much Benes wished to return to Czechoslovakia with Patton's U.S. Army, he was nevertheless obliged to travel via Moscow, for Czechoslovakia was liberated by the Soviet Army. On March 17, 1945, Benes, accompanied by Prime Minister Sramek, Minister of Foreign Affairs Jan Masaryk and other members of the emigré government, arrived in Moscow.

Telling of the mood in which Benes went to the Soviet Union, Kingsley Martin, the British journalist, wrote in his personal reminiscences: "The last time I saw him (Benes.—F. P.) was just before his return to Prague. He had always counted on returning with the American and British forces and he was unable to hide his disappointment at the fact that the road to his country lay through Moscow." ...

In order not to be cast out of the political arena by the Czechoslovak people, Benes and the other "Londoners" were obliged to make concessions, giving formal assent to the creation of a new, democratic Czechoslovak government. The representatives of embattled Czechoslovakia, headed by Klement Gottwald, leader of the Communist Party and the Czechoslovak people, and the representatives of the London emigré government, headed by Benes, left Moscow for liberated Czechoslovak territory at the beginning of April, 1945, to set up such a government. ...

The mighty Soviet regime, led by the great Stalin, established extensive economic and cultural cooperation with Czechoslovakia, protected the Czechoslovak people from a new American-British imperialist yoke, and opened up broad prospects for the creation of a new Czechoslovakia of people's democracy. The close alliance and growing friendship with the U.S.S.R. are the reliable guarantee of the Czechoslovak Republic's successful progress along the road to socialism.

Nationalist Deviations in Turkmenistan

SIXTH PLENARY SESSION OF TURKMENIAN COMMUNIST PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE. (Turkmenskaya iskra [Turkmenian Spark, central organ of Party and government of the Turkmenian Republic, published daily in Ashkhabad], Jan. 12, p. 2. 7000 words. Condensed text:) The sixth plenary session of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee was held Dec. 28-29, 1951. *

A report "On the Situation in Ideological Work of the Party Organization of the Republic and Measures To Improve It" was made by Comrade S. Babayev, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan.

Comrade Babayev said that, guided by the historic decrees of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and by Comrade Stalin's injunctions on ideological questions, the Turkmenistan Party organization had in recent years achieved some improvement in ideological work, in particular a raising of the ideological standard of Party education, of lecture propaganda and of the teaching of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and the social sciences in the educational establishments of the republic.

However, there are still serious shortcomings in the ideological work of the Party organization of the republic.

Individual writers, men of letters, scientists and scholars of Turkmenistan have failed to draw the necessary conclusions from the C.P.S.U. Central Committee's decrees on ideological questions and in some of their works have committed serious errors and distortions of a bourgeois nationalist nature; for a number of years B. Karryev and O. Abdalov have been propagating a bourgeois nationalist pan-Turkic ideology.

The chief cause of this lies in the fact that our Party organizations have still done far from all they could and should have done to raise the standard of guidance of ideological work.

Comrade Babayev dwelt in detail on the tasks of the Turkmenistan Party organization in the further improvement of ideological work in the republic.

After Comrade Babayev's report a lively discussion developed.

Comrade Azimov, Rector of the Turkmenian State University, said that the university's standards of teaching the principles

of Marxism-Leninism and dialectical and historical materialism still cannot be considered satisfactory.

Certain teachers, he said, teach Marxist-Leninist theory without relating it to the present-day international situation and the tasks of building communism in our country. ...

Comrade Azimov's speech was completely unsatisfactory in the part where he attempted to define his attitude to the bourgeois nationalist errors of Prof. G. Nepesov.* Instead of severely condemning Nepesov's bourgeois nationalist concoctions, Comrade Azimov stated that Nepesov was in need of support and help. This statement by Comrade Azimov was adjudged by those taking part in the session as a desire to gloss over, to minimize the importance of Nepesov's errors. ...

Comrade Dzhumayev, Vice-President of the Turkmenian Republic Academy of Sciences, described in detail the situation which had made possible the publication of the ideologically defective, bourgeois nationalist works by Karryev, Nepesov and others.

Over a number of years Karryev, he said, had created in the Institute of History, Language and Literature a regime of collusion and obsequiousness, with no criticism or self-criticism. For many years, during all his work as a literary scholar, he has been preaching a bourgeois nationalist, pan-Turkic ideology. The works of prerevolutionary Turkmenian literature edited by him extol only landlords and khans. Karryev also played a leading part in the attempt to represent the reactionary khan epic "Korkut Ata" as a heroic epic of the Turkmenian people. ...

Comrade Kurbansakhatov, Chairman of the Board of the Union of Soviet Writers of Turkmenistan, told of the reasons which had made possible the publication of individual ideologically defective works. ...

The board of the Union, he said, has not waged a sufficient struggle against manifestations of alien ideology, against lack of political content in the work of individual writers, has overlooked the nationalist activity of the group of literary scholars who over a number of years have been propagating the reactionary epic "Korkut Ata," which is alien to the Turkmenian people. ...

Speaking of his poem "Thou Art a Turkmen," Comrade Kurbansakhatov admitted that it, too, was of a bourgeois nationalist character. ...

Comrade Taganova, Secretary of the Merv Province Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan, said that responsibility for the failure to make a timely exposure of the bourgeois nationalist errors in individual works by Turkmenian writers and scholars rested above all with the bureau of the Central Committee of the Turkmenistan Communist Party, which had paid insufficient attention to these questions, and also with the Propaganda and Agitation Department of the Central Committee of the Turkmenistan Communist Party. Comrade Taganova stressed that certain leading officials in the Propaganda and Agitation Department of the Central Committee were themselves editors of various pamphlets and books propagating the antipopular epic "Korkut Ata." ...

Comrade Taganova stressed the necessity of thorough intensification of the struggle against survivals of capitalism in people's minds, in particular the vestiges of the feudal-land-owner attitude to women. To this day, she said, parents are to be found who prevent the education of their daughters. Absolutely intolerable is the fact that Comrade Mukhammedov, Director of the Light Industry Department of the Central Committee of the Turkmenistan Communist Party, has a daughter of school age who does not even know her alphabet.

Comrade Mamedniyazov, Minister of Education of the Turkmenian Republic, stressed in his speech that the ideological-political standard of teaching in many schools does not correspond to requirements. Of particularly low quality, he said, is the teaching of history, literature and geography. The progress made by pupils in the first half of the present school year is clearly unsatisfactory.

The Turkmenian Republic Ministry of Education made a gross error when it included in the school textbooks and syllabuses and in the textbooks and syllabuses for higher educational establishments a number of excerpts from the reactionary epic "Korkut Ata." ...

There is no "Korkut Ata" in the sixth-grade textbook on literature published in 1950 and edited by Comrades Kurbansakhatov, Ashirov and Kosayev, but on the other hand there are a number of apolitical and antieducational works. ...

Comrade Grinev, Secretary of the Lenin Borough Party Committee, admitted that Comrade Babayev's criticism of the Lenin Borough Committee was completely justified.

The Lenin Borough Committee, he said, up to recently had failed to pay sufficient attention to ideological work. ...

I wish to call the attention of the session, Comrade Grinev said, to the fact that the departments of the Central Committee, the province committee and the city committee are putting through this or that measure in the primary Party organizations of our borough without informing the Lenin Borough Party Committee, without relying upon it—eliminating it from the leading part it should play in carrying out these measures.

No one informed the Lenin Borough Party Committee of the open Party meeting in the Union of Writers which was called by the Propaganda and Agitation Department of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee to discuss ideological questions.

The Ashkhabad City Party Committee for some reason eliminated the Lenin Borough Committee from the investigation into the Sakhidzhaparov affair. What was this affair about? Sakhid-Zhaparov, a Communist, married his son, who was not of age, to a girl by the name of Bairamsultan Kurbanova and within 16 days drove her out of the house. This is an extraordinary example of the feudal-landowner attitude to women. However, the Ashkhabad City Party Committee dragged out the investigation into this affair over a period of five months. It is true that Sakhidzhaparov has now been expelled from the Party, but nevertheless no borough Party organization opinion or even city Party organization opinion has been created around this affair.

I must say that there are still people among us who try to restrict the discussion of such incidents to the Party committees.

In conclusion Comrade Grinev assured the session that the Lenin Borough Party Committee would do everything to put the ideological work in the borough on a sufficiently high level. ...

Comrade Zarutsky, Assistant Director of the Propaganda and

Agitation Department of the Party Central Committee, raised the question of the causes of the serious shortcomings in the ideological work of the Party organization in our republic and also of the gross bourgeois nationalist errors and distortions in individual works of authors, literary scholars and historians. The chief cause of this situation, he said, is the unsatisfactory direction of ideological work by the bureau of the Central Committee of the Turkmenistan Communist Party.

As early as 1946 the central [Moscow] press had declared that the book "Yusup and Akhmet" by B. Karryev contained bourgeois nationalist propaganda. However, no conclusions were drawn from this. This enabled Karryev to carry on his bourgeois nationalist activity. At the beginning of 1951 Karryev was relieved of his post as Director of the Institute of History, Language and Literature. But in the reasons given for relieving him of his duties nothing was said about his bourgeois nationalist activity. ...

At the university Comrade Azimov has established a regime which excludes all criticism. Comrade Azimov is so spoiled that he considers himself infallible. Yet Comrade Azimov himself is not free from a whole number of nationalist traces. Nevertheless, speaking today at the session, Comrade Azimov said not one word about the major ideological errors of which he himself is guilty as the head of the institute from which the reactionary epic "Korkut Ata" was propagated. Comrade Azimov also said nothing about the fact that he has put out a textbook for the eighth and ninth grades which contains unsavory words. ...

Comrade Shikmuradov, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Turkmenistan Communist Party, said that the shortcomings in the ideological work of our Party organization contained in the speeches of Comrades Serbinov, Avezklychev, Zarutsky and others applied, above all, to him as secretary and therefore directly responsible for this sector of the work.

From this just and serious criticism of my comrades, he said, I shall draw comprehensive Party, Bolshevik conclusions for the benefit of my subsequent work. ...

A large place in the ideological work of our Party is occupied by questions of science, Comrade Shikmuradov went on to say. But as was pointed out in detail in the report, there are serious shortcomings in the work of the scientific and scholarly institutions of the republic. They consist, above all, in the fact that alien, bourgeois nationalist views are penetrating into our science and scholarship.

Comrade Babayev's report gave an extensive characterization and a completely just, severe evaluation of Nepesov's book "The Victory of the Soviet Order in Northern Turkmenistan (1917-1936)," which is permeated with the spirit of bourgeois nationalism.

This Party criticism obligates us after the session to have the bureau of the Central Committee return once again to this work, once again to study attentively and in all possible ways the origins and causes of the publication of this book and draw the necessary conclusions.

We must give serious attention to the state of the work of the History Institute of the Turkmenian Republic Academy of Sciences, we must take energetic measures to correct the situation in historiography.

The manifestations of alien ideology in our science and scholarship are evidence of the fact that criticism and self-criticism are completely undeveloped among our scientific and scholarly workers and that there are instances of unprincipled patronage and unprincipled squabbles. ...

Our task is to enlist all our public, all our intelligentsia, all the aktiv of our Party and Soviet organizations, to meet the tasks posed by the C.P.S.U. Central Committee and by Comrade Stalin in the sphere of ideological work. We must put our ideological work at the center of all our Party work. ...

The plenary session of the Central Committee of the Turkmenistan Communist Party adopted an extensive resolution directed toward raising the ideological work in the republic's Party organization.

The session also examined organizational questions. The plenary session of the Central Committee of the Turkmenistan Communist Party relieved Comrade M. Yegorov of his duties

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Marshal Choibalsan, Mongolia's Premier, Dies

FROM THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REVOLUTIONARY PARTY, THE PRESIDIUM OF THE GREAT NATIONAL HURAL AND THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF THE MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC. (Pravda, Jan. 28, p. 1; Izvestia, Jan. 29, p. 3. Complete text:) The Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, the Presidium of the Great National Hural and the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic have informed the party and all the working people of our country with the deepest sorrow that our dear and unforgettable friend Comrade Marshal Choibalsan, the dear and beloved organizer and leader of our party and of all the Mongolian people, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and Premier of the Mongolian People's Republic, died in Moscow Jan. 26, 1952, after a long and severe illness (cancer of the kidney). The death of Comrade Choibalsan, close friend and comrade-in-arms of the intrepid Sukhe-Bator, founder and leader of our party and state and beloved leader of our people, is a great loss to the whole of our party and our people.

The entire history of our party and our state, which is advancing toward socialism, is linked with the name of Comrade Choibalsan, who gave his entire life to the cause of the people's revolution and the well-being of our country.

We bow our heads in deep grief before the bright memory of our dear Choibalsan, ardent revolutionary, tireless fighter for the happiness of the working people, for peace, democracy and socialism and for the friendship of peoples and the friendship of our people with the Great Soviet Union.

The whole splendid, militant life of our beloved and dear leader Marshal Choibalsan will serve as a shining example to all members of the party and the working people of our country in the struggle for socialism.

[Alongside this lead announcement is a black-bordered photograph of Choibalsan.]

FROM THE U.S.S.R. COUNCIL OF MINISTERS AND THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION. (Pravda, Jan. 28, p. 1; Izvestia, Jan. 29, p. 3. Complete text:) The U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union announce with deep sorrow that the leader of the Mongolian people, Premier of the Mongolian People's Republic, member of the Politburo of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and loyal friend of the Soviet Union, Marshal Choibalsan, died in the Kremlin Hospital at 6:50 p.m. Jan. 26, after a long and severe illness (cancer of the kidney).

[The above notices are followed by condolences from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union to the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, from the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet and the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers to the Presidium of the Great National Hural and the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic, and from the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Foreign Affairs.]

MEDICAL REPORT ON THE ILLNESS AND CAUSE OF THE DEATH OF PREMIER OF THE MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC MARSHAL CHOIBALSAN. (Pravda, Jan. 28, p. 1; Izvestia, Jan. 29, p. 3. Complete text:) Marshal Choibalsan had been suffering for a long time from a malignant tumor in the left kidney (cancer), in connection with which an operation was performed to remove the infected kidney and the left adrenal gland, which had been destroyed by a metastasis of the tumor.

Increasing weakness of the cardio-vascular activity supervened, and Marshal Choibalsan died at 6:50 p.m. Jan. 26, 1952.

An autopsy revealed metastases (spreading of the tumor) in the region of the diaphragm and in the right adrenal gland, with destruction of the latter.

Marshal Choibalsan's death was due to a complete breakdown in the functioning of the adrenal glands.

—Prof. P. Yegorov, Director of the Kremlin Medical Administration and Corresponding Member of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Medical Sciences; Prof. A. Bakulev, Member of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Medical Sciences; Professors A. Abramyan and A. Frumkin; G. Yeliseyev, M.D.; Pathologists A. Abrikosov, Member of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Medical Sciences, and F. Abrikosova, Candidate of Medical Sciences.

Jan. 26, 1952.

Marshal Choibalsan had been seriously ill for a number of years. Recently his condition deteriorated sharply, in consequence of which Marshal Choibalsan and the government of the Mongolian People's Republic requested the Soviet government to send Soviet doctors to Mongolia for a consultation. Prof. A. A. Vishnevsky and Consulting Physician A. N. Buznikov were sent to Ulan-Bator.

After treatment on the spot, Marshal Choibalsan, accompanied by Deputy Premier of the Mongolian People's Republic Sharap, by his wife Guntegma and by Prof. A. A. Vishnevsky, Consulting Physician A. N. Buznikov and G. I. Yeliseyev, the doctor in charge of the case, arrived in Moscow Jan. 14 and was admitted to the Kremlin Hospital.

An examination of the patient by outstanding specialists showed that Marshal Choibalsan's condition demanded an immediate operation. With the consent of the patient an operation was performed, which unfortunately was unsuccessful.

On the Death of Marshal Choibalsan.—NATIONWIDE MOURNING IN THE MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC. (Pravda, Jan. 28, p. 1; Izvestia, Jan. 29, p. 3. Complete text:) Ulan-Bator, Jan. 27 (Tass)—In connection with the death of Marshal Choibalsan, leader of the Mongolian people and Premier of the Mongolian People's Republic, the Mongolian People's Republic Council of Ministers has decreed national mourning throughout the entire Mongolian People's Republic.

MARSHAL CHOIBALSAN. (Pravda and Izvestia, Jan. 29, p. 3. 1000 words. Condensed text:) Ulan-Bator, Jan. 28 (Tass)—Newspapers have published the following obituary entitled "Khorlogiin Choibalsan" and signed by the leaders of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, the government and public organizations of the Mongolian People's Republic:

... Khorlogiin Choibalsan was born on Feb. 8, 1895, the son of a poor shepherd. From early youth, having passed through the hard school of life, having seen and experienced the intolerably heavy yoke of foreign enslavers and the extremely harsh exploitation of the feudal lords, Choibalsan firmly resolved to devote his entire life to the cause of liberating his people from the yoke of the foreign invaders and feudal lords.

At the end of 1918 Comrade Choibalsan organized an underground revolutionary circle which soon joined with the underground revolutionary circle of Sukhe-Bator. This marked the beginning of the joint revolutionary work and deep personal friendship of Sukhe-Bator and Choibalsan.

In 1921 Sukhe-Bator and Choibalsan formed the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, which headed the struggle of the Mongolian people for their freedom and independence. Led by the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, headed by Sukhe-Bator and Choibalsan, and with the active assistance of the Russian proletariat, the Mongolian people launched their people's revolution in 1921 and drove the foreign enslavers from their country. Sukhe-Bator and Choibalsan laid the foundation of the eternal, indestructible and fraternal friendship of our people with the great Soviet people.

Having ensured the victory of the people's revolution, the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, headed by Sukhe-Bator and Choibalsan, led our people to new victories in building and strengthening our independent people's state.

After the death of the intrepid Sukhe-Bator the entire burden

of leadership of the party and state rested on Comrade Choibalsan's shoulders. Fighting with fervent revolutionary implacability against all enemies of the revolution, Choibalsan indefatigably strengthened and tempered our party. Under the leadership of Choibalsan and in accord with the teaching of Lenin and Stalin, the party took the only correct course: toward the noncapitalist development of our country. ...

Comrade Choibalsan strengthened and comprehensively developed the friendship of our people with the people of the great Soviet Union, a friendship which is the guarantee of the free, independent existence of our state, the basis of all our achievements and the guarantee of progress toward socialism.

The great friendship of the Mongolian and Soviet peoples was manifested especially vividly and strongly during the Soviet people's great patriotic war against the German fascist invaders. Inspired and led by the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and by Comrade Choibalsan, the Mongolian people saw from the very first days of the great patriotic war that it was their chief task to provide all the assistance they could to the fraternal Soviet people in achieving victory over our common enemy, German fascism. Under the leadership of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and Comrade Choibalsan our people and the armed forces of our country, in fraternal collaboration with the great Soviet people and side by side with the heroic Soviet Army, made their utmost contribution to the cause of destroying Japanese imperialism. ...

With great gratitude our people twice awarded Comrade Choibalsan the lofty title of Hero of the Mongolian People's Republic. Comrade Choibalsan received the Order of Sukhe-Bator, the Militant Red Banner, the Red Banner of Labor, the Order of the Polar Star and various medals.

For outstanding services in comprehensively strengthening the great friendship and close cooperation of the Mongolian and Soviet peoples, in organizing assistance to the Soviet people during the great patriotic war in the struggle to destroy Japanese imperialism, the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet awarded Comrade Choibalsan two Orders of Lenin, two Orders of the Red Banner, the Order of Suvorov (First Class) and various medals.

The entire remarkable life and work of Comrade Choibalsan is for every member of our party, for every honest worker in our country, a vivid example of selfless service to our people, an example calling us to new and outstanding exploits for the good of our homeland.

Farewell, our dear leader, our friend and comrade-in-arms.

—Bair, Bumtsende, Damba, Dangasurun, Zhambaldorzh, Lamozhab, Lubsan, Lkhamsurun, Maidar, Norovsambu, Sosorarma, Surunzhab, Udval, Tsedyb, Tsedenbal, Sharap and Shirendyb.

MONGOLIAN PEOPLE MOURN THEIR GRIEVOUS LOSS.
(Pravda and Izvestia, Jan. 29, p. 3. 500 words.)

AT THE BIER OF MARSHAL CHOIBALSAN. —Moscow Working People Bid Farewell to the Leader of the Mongolian People. (Pravda and Izvestia, Jan. 29, p. 3. 1000 words. Summary:) The Hall of Columns of the House of the Unions, where the coffin with the body of the deceased was placed, opened at 12 noon. Orchestras performed works by Tschaikowsky, Beethoven

and Chopin, while workers and employees of Moscow enterprises, the Soviet intelligentsia, students and Soviet Army soldiers filed slowly past the bier of Marshal Choibalsan, loyal friend of the Soviet Union.

Representatives of numerous embassies and legations accredited in Moscow came to pay their last respects to the deceased. Wreaths were sent by the governments and party organizations of the people's democracies.

MOSCOW SEES MARSHAL CHOIBALSAN OFF ON HIS LAST JOURNEY. (Pravda and Izvestia, Jan. 30, p. 3. 900 words. Summary:) At 7 a.m. Jan. 29 the coffin of Comrade Choibalsan was borne from the Hall of Columns to Yaroslavl Station, where representatives of the working people of all 25 Moscow boroughs had assembled. The station platform was bathed in the bright glare of arc lights and a military guard of honor was drawn up along it. The state flags of the Soviet Union and Mongolian People's Republic flew at half mast.

A U.S.S.R. government delegation composed of Vice-Chairman of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet M. P. Tarasov, Marshal of the Soviet Union S. M. Budenny, Secretary of the Moscow City Soviet Executive Committee P. I. Leonov, Chairman of the Buryat-Mongolian Autonomous Republic Council of Ministers D. Ts. Tsyrempon and U.S.S.R. Ministry of Foreign Affairs official Yu. K. Prikhodov left with the funeral train for Ulan-Bator to attend the burial of Marshal Choibalsan. The government delegation also included Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the U.S.S.R. to the Mongolian People's Republic G. I. Ivannikov, at present in Ulan-Bator.

Deputy Prime Minister of the Mongolian People's Republic Sharap, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Mongolian People's Republic to the U.S.S.R. Idamzhab and relatives and friends of the deceased left on the same train.

[The report is followed by a 200-word account of a stop in Yaroslavl. Later items in Pravda and Izvestia report stops in Kirov, Molotov, Sverdlovsk, Tyumen, Omsk, Novosibirsk, Krasnoyarsk, Irkutsk and Sukhe-Bator (Mongolia), and arrival in Ulan-Bator.]

FUNERAL OF MARSHAL CHOIBALSAN. (Pravda, Feb. 10, p. 3, 1500 words; Izvestia, 1800 words.)

SOVIET GOVERNMENT DELEGATION LEAVES ULAN-BATOR. (Pravda and Izvestia, Feb. 13, p. 3. 200 words.)

DECREE OF ADMINISTRATIVE BODIES OF MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC. (Pravda and Izvestia, Feb. 13, p. 3. Complete text:) Ulan-Bator, Feb. 12 (Tass)—Yesterday the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, the Presidium of the Great National Hural and the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic adopted a joint decree expressing most ardent and sincere gratitude to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Soviet government and Comrade Stalin for their support and assistance and their profound sympathy in sharing the great grief which descended upon the Mongolian people on the death of the beloved leader of the Mongolian people Marshal Choibalsan.

Report on 1951 Plan Fulfillment

RESULTS OF FULFILLMENT OF STATE PLAN FOR DEVELOPMENT OF U.S.S.R. NATIONAL ECONOMY FOR 1951. —Report of Central Statistical Administration of U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers. (Pravda and Izvestia, Jan. 29, pp. 1-2. Complete text:) The development of industry, agriculture and transport, capital construction and trade and the rise in the material and cultural standards of the people in 1951 are indicated by the following data.

1. **Fulfillment of the Industrial Output Plan.** —The plan for 1951 gross industrial output was fulfilled on the whole by 103.5%. The annual production plan for gross industrial output was fulfilled by ministries by the following percentages:

Ferrous Metallurgy	104
Nonferrous Metallurgy	102
Coal	100.7
Oil	103
Power Plants	102
Chemical	104
Electrical	103
Communications Equipment	102
Heavy Machine Building	100
Automobile and Tractor	100.6
Machine Tools	100
Machine and Instrument Construction	100.9

Construction and Road-Building Machinery	106
Transport Machine Building	100.9
Agricultural Machine Building	104
Building Materials	102
Lumber	94
Paper and Wood Processing	103
Light Industry	102
Fishing	109
Meat and Dairy	103
Food Industry	107
Industrial Enterprises of Cotton-Growing Ministry	99.7
Industrial Enterprises of Railroads Ministry	99.1
Industrial Enterprises of Public Health Ministry . .	106
Industrial Enterprises of Cinematography Ministry	103
Union Republic Ministries of Local Industry and Local Fuel	106
Producers' Cooperatives	106

The 1951 gross industrial plan was overfulfilled for individual types of ferrous metals, certain nonferrous metals, iron pipe, coal, coke, oil, natural gas, gasoline, lignite, diesel fuel, peat, electric power, electric motors, electronic instruments, metal-working tools, spinning machinery, looms, planers, tractors, grain combines, flax combines, complex threshing machines, flax pullers, tree-planting machinery, automobiles and trucks, buses, locomotives, diesel locomotives, excavators, graders, bulldozers, warehouse trucks, dump trucks, mechanical loaders, ball bearings, synthetic rubber, automobile tires, synthetic ammonia, caustic soda, sulphuric acid, mineral fertilizers, farm insecticides and weed killers, dyes and other chemicals, roll and shingle roofing, slate, window glass, paper, alcohol and other kinds of industrial output.

The government target for above-plan output of manufactured goods and foodstuffs has been exceeded. In 1951 there was produced in excess of plan a large quantity of cotton, woolen and silk cloth, ready-made clothes, hosiery, rubber footwear, sewing machines, clocks and watches, cameras, sausage, condensed milk, cheese, vegetable oil, sugar, confectionery, canned goods, macaroni products, tea, wine, champagne, beer, soap, cigarettes, matches and other manufactured goods for the population.

While the gross industrial output plan was overfulfilled for the majority of the most important kinds of manufactured goods, certain ministries failed to fulfill the plan for individual types of goods. Moreover certain enterprises overfulfilled the gross output plan by producing goods of secondary importance, while not fulfilling the plan for output of the goods provided for in the state plan.

In 1951 the quality of manufactured goods continued to improve and variety was further increased. However, not all branches of industry fulfilled the quotas fixed by the state plan for variety and quality in individual types of output. For example, the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy did not completely fulfill the plan for certain kinds of rolled ferrous metals; the Ministry of the Heavy Machine-Building Industry did not fulfill the plan for output of steam boilers and steam turbines; the Ministry of the Machine and Instrument Construction Industry for certain types of chemical equipment, compressors and calculating machines; the Ministry of Agricultural Machine Building for tractor-drawn drills, grain cleaners, sorters and certain other agricultural machines; the U.S.S.R. Ministry of the Building Materials Industry for certain kinds of cement and the U.S.S.R. Ministry of the Lumber Industry for basic types of lumber.

2. Increase in Industrial Output.—Output of major industrial items in 1951 was as follows (in percentages of 1950):

Pig iron	114
Steel	115
Rolled metal	115
Iron pipe	114
Copper	114
Lead	125
Zinc	115
Coal	108
Oil	112

Natural gas	108
Gasoline	120
Kerosene	103
Diesel fuel	145
Electric power	114
Steam turbines	110
Large hydroturbines	245
Turbogenerators	211
Hydrogenerators	193
Large electrical equipment	137
Electric motors	124
Light bulbs	120
Large, heavy single-purpose machine tools	111
Chemical equipment	138
Agricultural machinery	115
Tractor-drawn seed drills	115
Tractor-drawn cultivators	117
Grain combines	115
Electric locomotives	111
Motor buses	134
Motorcycles	102
Excavators	105
Calculating machines	201
Ball bearings	130
Calcinated soda [soda ash]	109
Caustic soda	108
Dyes	115
Mineral fertilizers	107
Farm insecticides and weed killers	185
Synthetic rubber	120
Cement	119
Bricks	120
Roll and shingle roofing	113
Slate	127
Prefabricated houses	116
Lumber	117
Paper	112
Bicycles	178
Sewing machines	133
Clocks and watches	127
Cameras	137
Radios	116
Phonographs	124
Upright and grand pianos	121
Cotton fiber	133
Cotton fabrics	122
Linen fabrics	111
Woolen fabrics	113
Silk fabrics	134
Socks and stockings	126
Leather footwear	117
Rubber footwear	111
Fish	122
Meat	112
Sausage	117
Butter	106
Dairy products	144
Condensed milk	144
Cheese	120
Vegetable oil	112
Confectionery	116
Sugar	118
Alcohol	111
Wines	124
Champagne	121
Beer	116
Canned goods	118
Matches	106
Cigarettes	113
Tea	131

U.S.S.R. gross industrial output in 1951 was 16% above 1950.

In 1951, in accordance with the state supply plan, the national economy received considerably more raw materials, supplies, fuel, electric power and equipment than in 1950.

Improvement in utilization of equipment in industry continued in 1951. In the iron and steel industry utilization of

blast-furnace space increased more than 5% in 1951 as compared with 1950. Output of steel per square meter of open-hearth furnace area increased almost 5%. Speed of drilling increased at enterprises of the Ministry of the Oil Industry. Percentage yields of light oil products increased. At enterprises of the Ministry of the Coal Industry the productivity of coal combines increased 19% during 1951. Utilization of capacity for production of synthetic rubber and synthetic ammonia improved at enterprises of the Ministry of the Chemical Industry and utilization of equipment improved in the cotton fabric and cement industries.

Expenditure of raw materials, supplies, fuel and electric power per unit of output fell in 1951 compared with 1950; in many branches of industry it fell below planned norms. The 1951 plan for lowering unit costs of industrial production was overfulfilled. Savings from lowered unit costs of industrial production in 1951 were more than 26,000,000,000 rubles, not including savings from the lowering of wholesale prices of raw materials and supplies.

On the basis of the successes achieved in the development of industry, the rise of labor productivity and the reduction of unit costs of production in 1951, the government introduced a new reduction, effective Jan. 1, 1952, in the wholesale prices of metals, machinery and equipment, fuel, chemicals, building materials and paper as well as a reduction in electric and thermal power and freight rates.

3. Introduction of New Equipment in the National Economy.—In 1951 further successes were achieved in putting into production new types of machinery and materials. The Soviet machine-building industry created about 500 very important new types and makes of machinery in 1951, ensuring the further technical progress of the national economy.

New types of powerful steam turbines and high-pressure boilers, hydroturbines and hydrogenerators, air-break switches, and high-voltage circuit breakers and insulators for long-distance power transmission have been produced.

For the mechanization of labor-consuming work in constructing large hydrotechnical installations, powerful suction dredges and excavators, high-capacity single-bucket walking excavators and bucket-ladder excavators, powerful concrete mixers for automatic concrete factories and 25-ton trucks have been produced.

The machine-building industry has put into production about 150 new types of highly productive metalworking tools and forge-pressing machines and a considerable number of hard-alloy tools.

New types of equipment have been produced for the oil, chemical, light, food and other branches of industry and for transport.

To further mechanize agricultural field work new types of machines and equipment have been made for tilling the soil and for sowing, planting, harvesting and preparing grain, industrial and vegetable crops. In addition, a number of new machines have been constructed for mechanizing fodder preparation and also for work connected with protective forestation.

The level of mechanization in all branches of the national economy has risen considerably.

In the coal industry mechanization of hewing, stripping and removal of coal and of underground transport was completed in 1950. In 1951 new types of combines for working thin and steeply inclined seams, enabling the level of mechanization in piling coal to be increased, were introduced. Over 1500 combines and cutting machines and 1350 conveyor belts have been transferred to remote control.

The amount of work mechanized in enterprises of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of the Lumber Industry increased in comparison with 1950, 1.7 times for felling and skidding timber, 2.2 times for loading timber and 1.2 times for hauling timber.

The introduction of new, highly productive technological processes continued in all branches of the national economy in 1951, and work was continued on the further automatization of production.

In enterprises of the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy 87% of all smelting is now done in open-hearth furnaces equipped with automatic heat regulation. Output of standard-size rolled metal slabs has been increased, enabling expenditure of metal in further processing to be considerably reduced.

In nonferrous metallurgy new methods and perfected equipment for dressing and complex processing of ores, concentrates and slimes have been introduced, which increases the completeness of extraction of nonferrous and rare metals.

In the oil industry use of the turbine drilling method has been considerably extended. Extraction of oil by maintaining pressure in deposits has been further developed and has made possible more complete extraction of oil from deposits. New technological processes in refining, based on Soviet equipment, have been introduced, enabling a higher percentage of oil products to be extracted and their quality to be improved.

In machine building advanced methods of metalworking—high-speed cutting and new electrical and thermal metalworking methods—have been further disseminated. Automatic and semiautomatic devices to control the dimensions of mass parts have been introduced.

Work has been done on the composite automatization of hydroelectric power stations and automatization of stoking in the boiler installations of electric power stations. Over 90% of district hydroelectric power stations have automatic controls. In 1951 about 700,000 inventions and rationalization suggestions made by workers, engineers and technicians for the improvement and fundamental perfecting of production processes were introduced.

4. Agriculture.—In 1951 new successes were scored in the further advancement of socialist agriculture, the development of crop cultivation and animal husbandry, and the organizational and economic consolidation of the collective farms.

According to figures of the Chief Harvest Assessment Inspection Commission of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers the gross grain harvest, despite unfavorable weather conditions in the Volga area, Western Siberia, Kazakhstan and certain other areas, was 7,400,000,000 poods in 1951. Moreover the harvest of food grain crops—wheat and rye—was higher than in 1950. The gross harvest of raw cotton exceeded that of 1950 and was higher than in previous years. The harvest of sugar beets exceeded the 1950 harvest and totaled more than 27,000,000 tons. Acreage of all crops increased by 6,700,000 hectares in 1951 in comparison with 1950. The area under cotton, sugar beets, sunflowers and other industrial crops increased. The area under perennial and annual grasses, root fodder crops and silage crops has been considerably extended.

Collective and state farms successfully fulfilled the plan for sowing winter crops for the 1952 harvest. Autumn plowing for 1952 spring crops exceeded 1950 autumn plowing by 5,400,000 hectares.

In 1951 the material-technical base of agriculture was still further strengthened.

Last year agriculture received tractors totaling 2,055,000 horsepower units; 53,000 grain-harvesting combines, of which 29,000 were self-propelled; 59,000 trucks and 2,000,000 implements for soil cultivation and agricultural machines for sowing, harvesting and other purposes.

The increased mechanical equipment of agriculture enabled farm work in collective and state farms to be still further mechanized. In 1951 Machine and Tractor Stations did 19% more agricultural work in collective farms than in 1950: last year M.T.S. did over two-thirds of all field work. Almost all collective farm ploughing and three-quarters of the sowing has been mechanized; over 60% of all the acreage of grain crops in collective farms was harvested by combines. In the state farms the main types of agricultural work are almost entirely mechanized.

In addition to mechanizing agriculture a great deal has been done on rural electrification. In 1951 use of electric power in processing grain, preparing fodder, supplying water, milking cows and shearing sheep was considerably increased in collective farms.

The increase in communally owned livestock of collective and state farms continued. The major part of the livestock is now communally owned by collective and state farms.

Communally owned livestock in collective farms increased as follows in 1951: cattle 12% (including cows 15%), pigs 26%, sheep and goats 8% and horses 8%. Numbers of poultry in collective farms increased one and one-half times.

In state farms of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of State Farms cattle last year increased 15% (including cows 14%), pigs 21%, sheep

and goats 11% and horses 14%. Numbers of poultry in state farms increased 27%.

The total number of livestock in all categories of farming establishments—collective farms, state farms, and holdings of collective farmers, workers and employees—increased in 1951 by almost 14,000,000 head, including more than 1,600,000 cattle, 2,600,000 pigs, 8,500,000 sheep and goats, and almost 1,000,000 horses. Numbers of poultry increased over 60,000,000 head during the year.

Collective farms, lumber camps, M.T.S. and forestry stations, and state farms of the steppe and forest-steppe regions of the European U.S.S.R. sowed and planted erosion-control shelter belts over an area of 745,000 hectares.

5. Growth of Railroad, Water and Automobile Transport.—The annual railroad transport freight turnover plan for 1951 was overfulfilled. In comparison with 1950 the volume of freight turnover rose 12%.

The general plan for average daily loadings was fulfilled 103% by the railroads.

The norm set by the state plan for accelerating car turnaround was overfulfilled last year. Expenditures of fuel per ton-kilometer declined 3% on the railroads by comparison with 1950. But the norm for improving operational work of the railroads was not completely fulfilled.

The annual plan for cargo shipments by river transport was fulfilled 100.6% in 1951. Cargo shipments by river transport increased 13% over 1950.

The plan for cargo shipments by sea transport in 1951 was fulfilled 102%. Sea-borne cargo rose 8% over 1950.

The freight turnover of truck transport rose 20% over 1950.

6. Increase in Capital Investments in the National Economy.—In 1951 a large-scale capital construction program was carried out. The volume of state capital investment in 1951 was 112% of 1950, including 140% in the construction of electric power stations, 120% in ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, 112% in the coal and oil industry, 110% in machine building, 135% in the building materials industry, 106% for Machine and Tractor Stations and state farms, 103% in transport and 120% in housing construction.

The quotas for building the big hydrotechnical installations on the Volga, Don and Dnieper, and also for construction of the Main Turkmenian Canal set for 1951 were successfully fulfilled.

In 1951 building organizations received a large number of highly efficient machines. The total number of available excavators rose almost 40% over 1950; the total number of scrapers over 30%; the total number of bulldozers over 80%, and the total number of other building machines also greatly increased. Complex mechanization of building work is also being used more and more widely at construction projects. The supply of building materials has been improved.

In 1951 the building organizations reduced construction costs and time schedules in comparison with 1950. But many organizations did not secure complete fulfillment of the norms set by the state plan for reducing the cost of construction.

In 1951 state enterprises and institutions, local Soviets and the populations of cities and workers' settlements, with the aid of state credits, built houses with a total area of 27,000,000 square meters. In addition, about 400,000 houses were built in rural areas.

7. Expansion of trade.—The further expansion of Soviet trade continued in 1951. In connection with the new successes of industrial and agricultural production in 1950, with the growth of labor productivity and the reduction of unit costs, the government effected, as of March, 1951, the fourth successive reduction of state retail prices for consumers' goods since abolition of the rationing system. The new price reduction led to still greater strengthening of the Soviet ruble, to an increase in its purchasing power and a further increase in the sale of goods to the public.

In 1951 the public bought through the system of state and cooperative trade 15% more goods, in comparable prices, than in 1950. Sales of individual items increased as follows: meat 32%, sausage 29%, fish products 14%, butter 10%, vegetable oils 14%, meat and dairy products 35%, eggs 20%, sugar 29%, confectionery 13%, tea 29%, fruit 33%, cotton fabrics 18%, silk fabrics 26%, garments 14%, leather footwear 11%, furniture 50%,

building materials for the public 45%, household and toilet soap 13%, radios 26%, clocks and watches 15%, sewing machines 29%, cameras 38% and bicycles 86%. Sales of refrigerators, washing machines and vacuum cleaners increased several times over.

The system of state and cooperative trade was expanded. About 8000 new stores were opened last year.

In 1951 the sale of farm products to the public at collective farm markets, especially of flour, grits, lard, poultry, eggs, fruit and honey, increased considerably in comparison with 1950.

8. Increase in Number of Workers and Employees and in Labor Productivity.—The number of factory and office workers in the U.S.S.R. at the end of 1951 was 40,800,000, 1,600,000 more than at the end of 1950. The number of workers and office employees in industry, agriculture and forestry, building construction and transport services increased during the year by 1,250,000; in educational, research and medical institutions by nearly 250,000, and in trade and housing and public utilities by more than 100,000.

As in previous years, there was no unemployment in the country in 1951.

Last year 365,000 young persons graduated as skilled workers from trade, railroad, mining and factory schools and were given jobs in industry, construction and transport.

Seven million factory and office workers received training and increased their qualifications by means of individual and brigade apprenticeship and course training.

The labor productivity of industrial workers was 10% higher in 1951 than in 1950; 14% higher in the machine-building industry, 9% in ferrous metallurgy, 6% in nonferrous metallurgy, 8% in the coal industry, 9% in the oil industry and 9% in the chemical industry. Labor productivity of construction workers increased 9.5% in 1951 over 1950.

9. Cultural Development, Public Health and Municipal Improvement.—In 1951 further successes were achieved in all fields of socialist culture.

The number of students in the U.S.S.R. (including all types of instruction) was 57,000,000.

The number of seven-year and secondary schools increased by 5000 during the year. The number of students in the fifth to tenth grades of these schools increased 2,500,000.

In 1951, 1,356,000 students were attending higher educational establishments, of which there were 887 (including correspondence institutions); the number of students increased by 108,000 in comparison with 1950.

In all 1,384,000 persons, or 86,000 more than in 1950, were enrolled in 3543 technicums and other secondary special training institutions (including correspondence institutions).

In 1951 the higher educational institutions graduated 201,000 young specialists and the technical schools graduated 262,000 students.

The total number of specialists with complete higher education or secondary technical education employed in the national economy was 8% higher in 1951 than in 1950. In 1951 more than 24,000 scientific workers were engaged in postgraduate work in higher educational and scientific institutions.

In 1951, 2694 scientists, engineers, agronomists, workers in literature and the arts, factory workers and agricultural pace-makers received Stalin Prizes for outstanding work in science, invention, literature and the arts.

In 1951 there were in the country over 350,000 libraries of all kinds, with more than 700,000,000 books, under state and public organizations.

In 1951 the number of motion picture projectors increased by 4000 as compared with 1950. 12% more spectators attended theaters and cinemas in 1951 than in 1950.

During the summer of 1951 more than 5,000,000 children and young people spent vacations at Pioneer camps, children's sanatoriums, tourist and excursion centers or spent the summer in organized activities in country districts, kindergartens, children's homes and nurseries.

In 1951 there was a further expansion of the system of hospitals, maternity homes, dispensaries and other medical institutions as well as sanatoriums and rest homes. The number of beds in hospitals and maternity homes increased by nearly

(Continued on Page 25)

World Politics

LENIN DAYS ABROAD

[*Pravda* and *Izvestia* carry a total of 46 reports and articles on Lenin Days in Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, China, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, India, Korea, Mongolian People's Republic, the Netherlands, Poland, Rumania and Uruguay. Representative items:]

PEOPLES HONOR MEMORY OF V. I. LENIN.—Chinese People's Republic. (*Pravda*, Jan. 20, p. 1. 250 words. Condensed text:) Peking—The Chinese people deeply revere the memory of the great Lenin, the creator of the first socialist state in the world, the organizer and leader of the glorious Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Lectures and discussions on the life and revolutionary work of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin are now being held in cities and villages of the Chinese People's Republic. ...

In connection with the 28th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's death, six motion picture houses in the capital of the Chinese People's Republic will start showing the film "Lenin in 1918," with Chinese subtitles, on Jan. 20.

The liberated Chinese people are showing a great interest in the works of V. I. Lenin and in the continuers of his work, J. V. Stalin. In 1950 and the first half of 1951 more than 800,000 copies of V. I. Lenin's works and about 600,000 copies of J. V. Stalin's works were published in the Chinese People's Republic. A two volume symposium of Lenin's and Stalin's works on the construction of socialist economy in the U.S.S.R. has been published in 260,000 copies.

TRIUMPH OF IDEAS OF LENINISM. (By Vaclav Kopecky, Member of Presidium of Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee. *Pravda*, Jan. 20, p. 3. 2000 words. Condensed text:) Prague—... In marking Lenin Days this year with the successful construction of socialism as the keynote, the working people of Czechoslovakia see in the teaching of Lenin and Stalin the guarantee of further successes in their struggle for peace and socialism. ...

We should educate the masses of working people in the spirit of socialist labor discipline. At the same time we must solve the problem of training and recruiting the labor force for industry in an organized manner.

Following the example of the Soviet Union, we have already started to train state labor reserves from the ranks of youth, first of all for the coal industry, ferrous metallurgy and construction work. ...

The successful building of socialism in our country is strikingly displayed in all fields of life. There are already clear results, for example, in our new school system. The schools now are arming the worker-peasant youth with knowledge, and this youth is an active participant in socialist construction both in the cities and in the countryside.

Mass political work among all strata of the population is helping to educate people in the spirit of socialism. This process is accompanied by a tireless struggle against the survivals of capitalism, against the remnants of the Masaryk-Benes ideology, against the remnants of social democracy, against the survivals of a petty-bourgeois world outlook, and also against the reactionary influences of the church. This is taking place in an atmosphere of a particularly sharp struggle against tendencies of cosmopolitanism, Zionism, nationalism and chauvinism, on which concealed reactionary elements and foreign enemies are placing their last hopes. ...

The past year, 1951, was an important one for our country in the sense that the band of treacherous enemies and traitors headed by the contemptible agents of imperialism, the Slanskys, Slings, Clementises, Svermovas and Co.—who made their way into the Party and tried to undermine it from within, was exposed during the year. They villainously hindered and sabotaged our creative work, striving to sell Czechoslovakia to the Western imperialists through Titoite-Trotskyite treachery.

Their plans failed. We are going forward, more sure of our

strength, in closer solidarity with the great Soviet Union. The exposed traitors and conspirators impeded the rapprochement of our country with the Soviet Union in every way possible. In the short time since their exposure, we have removed the barriers created by our enemies and have advanced forward with long strides along the path of assimilating Soviet experience and of consolidating Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation in all spheres of our life. ...

UNITED NATIONS

On International Themes: PROGRAM FOR PRESERVING PEACE. (By V. Kudryavtsev. *Izvestia*, Jan. 19, p. 4. 1000 words. Condensed text:) For five days the Political Committee of the U.N. General Assembly has been discussing the Soviet Union's proposal "On Measures Against the Threat of a New World War and for Strengthening Peace and Friendship Among Peoples." ...

It is now clear to all that the Western powers needed the chatter about love of peace at the U.N. General Assembly session as a mask for their policy of unleashing a new war. The New York World Telegram, for example, stated this unequivocally, emphasizing that no disarmament proposals of any kind are acceptable to the U.S.A., regardless of whether they concern atomic or conventional weapons.

The Soviet proposals at the sixth session of the General Assembly placed the representatives of the Western powers in a difficult position: being unable to raise any arguments against these proposals, they openly showed their disinclination to take urgent measures to ensure peace.

DISPLACED PERSONS

LETTER FROM CHAIRMAN OF SOVIET CONTROL COMMISSION IN GERMANY GEN. CHUIKOV TO U.S. HIGH COMMISSIONER McCLOY. (*Pravda*, Jan. 18, p. 4; *Izvestia*, p. 3. Complete text:) Berlin (Tass)—As is well known, the Soviet control bodies in Germany have repeatedly raised the question of hastening the return to their motherland of the Soviet children who arrived in territory now occupied by American forces during the second world war. However, the American authorities still evade a positive solution of this question and continue unlawfully to hold the Soviet children.

In a letter of Dec. 7, 1951, addressed to Gen. V. I. Chuikov, Chairman of the Soviet Control Commission in Germany, High Commissioner McCloy made another attempt to justify the unlawful holding of the Soviet children in the American occupation zone of Germany.

Gen. Chuikov sent McCloy a reply, noting in particular that McCloy "makes the repatriation of Soviet children dependent on 'American policy in Germany' and also on laws passed by the American occupation authorities, although it is well known that this question is to be settled not by any unilateral American decrees but by international agreements.

"By the American authorities' unilateral edicts, the cases of the Soviet children awaiting repatriation have been unlawfully transferred to a special American court which is not competent to discuss this question, much less to hand down a decision on it."

Gen. Chuikov's letter states: "The obstacles which the American authorities are putting in the way of the Soviet children's return to their motherland are a gross violation of the international repatriation agreement and, in particular, of the agreement between the governments of the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. of Feb. 11, 1945, and of the decision of the Council of Foreign Ministers of April 23, 1947. The refusal to repatriate the Soviet children is also incompatible with the elementary norms of international law inasmuch as this is a case of forcibly isolating children who are citizens of the U.S.S.R. from their motherland, from their relations, from their near ones and dear ones.

"I once again vigorously protest the unlawful holding of the Soviet children in the American occupation zone in Germany and insist on the carrying out of the above-mentioned international agreements. I also insist that the American authorities inform me of the names of the Soviet children at present in the American occupation zone of Germany."

FAR EAST

Burma

AMERICANS HELP CHIANG KAI-SHEK BANDS IN BURMA. (Pravda, Jan. 21, p. 4. Complete text:) London (Tass)—The Observer correspondent Knox reports from Rangoon that the Americans are giving support to the remnants of the Kuomintang bands in regions of Burma adjacent to China. He reports that a battalion of crack Chiang Kai-shek troops was recently transferred by units across the Burma-Thailand border from Taiwan to reinforce the Kuomintang 93rd Division under the command of Gen. Li Mi, which is stationed in the Burmese border province of Kengtung.

The headquarters and about 4000 soldiers of the 93rd Division are located at Mong-Hsat, 25 miles from the Thailand border province of Chiengmai. These troops are now enlarging the airport there. Not far away is another part of the division, consisting of 2000 Kuomintang troops. A detachment of nearly 3000 is stationed on the border of Yunnan Province and another detachment of Kuomintangites of the same size is stationed on the east bank of the Salween River.

Kuomintang troops taken prisoner have stated that they received aid in Burma from an American organization in Bangkok.

China

IN PEOPLE'S CHINA.—Shanghai. (By N. Fedorenko. Pravda, Jan. 18, p. 3. 2000 words. Condensed text:) ... Shanghai is the major industrial center in China and one of the largest textile centers in the world. The country's largest factories, mills and power stations are concentrated here. There are estimated to be about 1,000,000 factory, mill and handicraft workers in the city, constituting the advanced detachment of the Chinese proletariat. ...

After the victory of the people's revolution in China, government agencies took control of all factories, mines, railroads, ships and banks belonging to Japanese imperialism and Kuomintang bureaucratic capital, and converted them into state enterprises of the Chinese People's Republic. The fundamental change in the political situation of the working class, which had become the leading force in the administration of national enterprises, considerably raised the labor activity of the workers, as a result of which labor productivity is increasing and already exceeds the indices of the period of the Japanese occupation and Kuomintang domination.

Coal output in 1950 increased 28% in comparison with 1949, and in the first half of 1951 it increased almost 9% in comparison with the corresponding period of 1950. Steel production in 1950 was 7.8 times as great as in 1949. Electricity output increased 14.46% in 1950 in comparison with 1949, and 23% in the first quarter of 1951 in comparison with the corresponding period of 1950.

Yarn and cloth output in 1950 almost reached the highest prewar level and increased 16% in comparison with 1936, that is, the eve of the anti-Japanese war. The new Chungking-Chengtu and Lan-chow-Tienschui railroads are being successfully built.

The fruits of the national effort are becoming more visible and tangible daily. They can be seen in the new records of the heroes of labor, exemplary workers and in the reports on the reconstruction of enterprises destroyed by the Kuomintangites and in those grandiose democratic transformations which are being brought about by the people's government.

India

AMERICAN PLANS TO ESTABLISH NEW MILITARY BASES. (Pravda, Jan. 19, p. 4. Complete text:) Paris (Tass)—Tribune des Nations published an article entitled "American Designs on European Colonies in India." The article states that Chester Bowles, U.S. Ambassador to India, noting the constant growth of anti-American sentiment in Indian public opinion, asserts that this represents a serious danger to U.S. plans in this country and in other Asian countries.

The article states: "Bowles recommends that a more realistic policy be carried out which would guarantee the preservation

(in India—Ed.) of the political and economic position of the U.S.A. The American Ambassador in Delhi has apparently proposed a plan to establish a network of American military bases around Indian territory. In Bowles' opinion these bases would be created in French and Portuguese colonies such as Diu, Goa, Damao, Mahe, Karikal, Pondicherry and Yanaon. The Ambassador is convinced that France and Portugal will agree to cede their possessions on a long-term lease or sell them.

"Circles close to the State Department say that Bowles' proposals have been approved by many persons of high standing, including U.S. Secretary of Defense Lovett and Gen. Bradley, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. They think that Mr. Acheson will present this question in semi-official form to French and Portuguese representatives at the forthcoming session of the North Atlantic Council in Lisbon."

Japan

JAPAN IS BEING TURNED INTO U.S. MILITARY SPRING-BOARD. (Pravda, Jan. 16, p. 4, 200 words; Izvestia, 300 words. Complete text:) Prague (Tass)—A Telepress correspondent reports from Washington:

During his visit to Japan, U.S. State Department adviser Dulles obtained a written assurance from Prime Minister Yoshida that 50 bases would be granted the American army, navy and air force. The Telepress correspondent learned that Senators Sparkman and Smith, who accompanied Dulles on his trip to Japan, reported this during the debates in the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee.

Of the total number of various supply bases, ten will be central bases. The list also includes radar stations situated along the whole Japanese coast. American military headquarters will be set up in all American base areas.

Smith and Sparkman stated that the terms for handing over these bases are a part of a secret treaty included in the American "Security Pact." The Senators also noted that in all the regions set aside for U.S. armed forces the Japanese authorities and population will be under American jurisdiction. All public buildings, apartment houses, stores, theaters and motion picture houses, ports and railroad stations, roads and all other means of communication will be at the disposal of the American armed forces.

IN ALLIED COUNCIL FOR JAPAN. (Pravda and Izvestia, Jan. 22, p. 4. Complete text:) Tokyo (Tass)—Japanese newspapers recently published a number of reports telling of the indignation aroused among all strata of the Japanese people by the crude pressure of the American occupation forces' headquarters on the Japanese government over the question of military allocations in the 1952-1953 budget. As is well known, in imposing the Sept. 8, 1951, American-Japanese military agreement on Japan, the United States placed on Japan's shoulders excessive expenditures for rearment and also for the maintenance of American troops and military bases in Japan. At the request of Maj. Gen. Kislenko, Soviet member of the Allied Council, a special Allied Council session was called Jan. 17 and the Soviet representative made the following inquiry:

"According to a Nippon Times report of Jan. 9, 1952, the Japanese government requested the headquarters of the Commander in Chief of the Allied Powers on Jan. 7 to approve the appropriations for the 1952-1953 fiscal year for the expenses of the so-called Japanese and U.S. joint defense, i. e., for the maintenance of American armed forces in Japan, the expenses of the state police reserve and other similar items totaling 221,000,000,000 yen. Insisting on the allocation of 250,000,000,000 yen for the above-mentioned expenses, headquarters rejected the Japanese government's request.

"Inasmuch as Japan's incurring of such completely unnecessary expenses would mean further increases in prices of foodstuffs and mass consumers' goods, a decline in real wages of workers and employees and an increase in taxes levied on peasants and inhabitants of cities, i. e., it touches the vital basic interests of all the Japanese people, a reply to the following question is desired from the chairman: Does the above-cited report of the Japanese press correspond to the true situation and what is the opinion of the Commander in Chief's headquarters on the above-mentioned Nippon Times report?

The Chairman of the Allied Council, American representative Sebald, avoided a reply in substance to the Soviet representative's inquiry, confining himself to the repetition of out-worn slander on a theme not relevant to the question, alleging that the Soviet Union was preventing the repatriation of Japanese prisoners of war.

It must be noted that notwithstanding the American occupation authorities' attempts to force the Japanese press to hush up the Soviet representative's inquiry, they have not succeeded in doing so. The majority of Japanese newspapers published the Soviet representative's inquiry in full.

NEAR EAST

Egypt

WHAT IS HAPPENING IN EGYPT. (By Elina Zalite. Literaturnaya gazeta, Jan. 17, p. 4. 2200 words. Condensed text:) Riga—... The Egyptian people's sacred struggle for freedom and independence has not actually ceased since the guns of the British Navy unexpectedly began firing on Alexandria and the first British soldiers were landed—on the City's orders—on Egyptian soil in the summer of 1882. But never before has the world witnessed such scope and such strength in the liberation movement in Egypt as today. Yes, ancient Egypt has awokened. The peaceful, freedom-loving Egyptian people are filled with determination to liberate their motherland from the old British colonial yoke and not to allow the transatlantic stranglers to thrust a new yoke in the shape of a dollar on the Egyptians' neck...

The gulf which exists between the ordinary people of Egypt and the European colonizers, particularly the British, was more clearly and more profoundly apparent with every day, every hour that I spent in Alexandria. I was told in the hotel: "An Arab will bring your things. An Arab will sweep your room. Tell an Arab to run out for your newspaper." The word Arab has become a synonym here for servant. An Englishman, an American—he is the master, the true owner of the country, a member of the "higher race." He does not travel in the same streetcar compartment as the "natives." In the eyes of the inhabitants of Ramleh (a suburb and seaside resort of Alexandria) a poor uneducated Arab from Hadr is not a human being but something approximating a pack animal.

In Cairo, the capital of Egypt, one meets at every step the same glaring contrasts as in Alexandria. In the most beautiful part of Cairo, on the banks of the Nile, are the magnificent villas of the local and foreign rich and the fashionable hotels where the cost of a room for one day is equivalent to half a month's wages of an Egyptian worker.

The Egyptian people have been caught up in a great wave of patriotism. Tens of thousands of workers and longshoremen have left the Suez Canal zone, no longer wishing to break their backs for the occupiers. A boycott on British goods has begun throughout the whole country. The partisan-patriots are dealing their first blows against the interventionists' provocations and atrocities.

The British crocodile is still convulsively clenching its jaws, grinding its teeth and lashing its tail; the transatlantic shark is still pursuing Egypt with open jaws. Dangerous animals have long been transferred from the waters of the Nile. The day is not far away when the imperialist beasts of prey will also have to clear out of the Nile Valley.

Iran

U.S.A. IS TRYING TO CONVERT IRANIAN COAST OF PERSIAN GULF INTO SPRINGBOARD FOR AGGRESSION. (Izvestia, Jan. 17, p. 4. Complete text:) Prague (Tass)—A Telepress correspondent reports from Washington that the experts of the Pentagon (the U.S. Department of Defense) have approved proposals by Col. Mackland, the American military expert in Iran, for the formation of military bases and structures along the Iranian coast of the Persian Gulf.

In his report Mackland gave a detailed description of such important areas of the Persian coast line as the ports of Bushire, Lingeh, Bandar Abbas and Jask, which, in Mackland's

opinion, can be easily adapted to the needs of the U.S. Navy and Air Force.

In his report Mackland pays special attention to the strategic significance of Qishm Island. He considers this island, located between the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman, an "ideal place" for building an American air base which would be second largest in the Middle East and in the area of the Arabian Sea. (The first in size is the Dhahran base in Saudi Arabia, situated opposite the Bahrein Islands.)

CENTRAL EUROPE

Austria

ON QUESTION OF CONFERENCE OF DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS OF U.S.S.R., U.S.A., BRITAIN AND FRANCE ON AUSTRIAN TREATY. (Pravda, Jan. 20, p. 3; Izvestia, p. 4. Complete text:) London (Tass)—A Tass correspondent has learned that the British Foreign Office sent Comrade Zarubin, U.S.S.R. Ambassador in London, a letter on Dec. 28, 1951, stating that a request had been received from the U.S. representative, who is Chairman of the Deputy Foreign Ministers session for preparing a treaty with Austria, that a meeting of the Deputy Foreign Ministers be called on Jan. 21, 1951, in London.

Comrade Yerofeyev, the Soviet Chargé d'Affaires in London, sent the British Foreign Office a letter of reply stating the following:

"Confirming receipt of your letter of Dec. 28, 1951, on the question of calling a Deputy Foreign Ministers conference in London on Jan. 21 for the preparation of a state treaty with Austria, I consider it necessary to state the following.

"As is well known, the Soviet delegation proposed at the preceding Deputy Foreign Ministers conference that a check be made in all four zones of Austria to see if the Austrian government was enforcing the four-power decisions with regard to demilitarization and denazification—this to be followed by a report from the Allied Council on the results of this check. Such a check has now become more necessary than ever.

"The Soviet delegation also repeatedly pointed out at the deputies conference that in view of the present situation it was impossible to consider the question of an Austrian treaty independently of the question of the fulfillment by the governments of Britain, the U.S.A. and France of their obligations in the Italian peace treaty regarding the creation of the Free Territory of Trieste; this has still not been done because of opposition from the U.S.A., Britain and France, and Trieste has been turned into an Anglo-American military base. Under such circumstances what guarantee is there that the Austrian treaty being prepared would be fulfilled?

"In connection with the proposal to call a new conference of deputies, the Soviet delegation requests you to report the agreement of the British government and also the U.S. and French governments to consider at this conference of deputies the above-mentioned proposals of the Soviet delegation for carrying out a four-party check in Austria and for the fulfillment of the decision on the Free Territory of Trieste.

"Copies of this letter have been sent to the U.S. and French representatives to the deputies conference for the preparation of an Austrian draft treaty."

WESTERN EUROPE

Great Britain

ANTI-AMERICAN SENTIMENT IS GROWING IN BRITAIN. (By Staff Correspondent V. Mayevsky. Pravda, Jan. 19, p. 3. 1300 words. Condensed text:) London—... The American military's behavior in Britain is becoming more and more shameless. The U.S.A. is no longer satisfied with the fact that it has at its disposal in the British Isles a score of bases for aggression against democratic countries. It is demanding new bases from the British government. Military construction is going on on a large scale; the occupiers are taking over new areas of land, are flooding the British cities and towns. Together with the American arrivals the "American way of life,"

with its drunkenness, debauchery and depravity, is bursting into the life of British cities like a devastating hurricane.

This is the visible side of the American occupation. But there is another side, less visible to the eye but known to the British people. Washington's tentacles are capturing the control levers of the British economy, politics and army one after the other. More than a year has elapsed since the British bourgeois newspapers loudly celebrated what they thought was the burying of the "Marshall Plan." So Britain no longer receives the notorious "aid," but the entire "Marshall Plan" apparatus remains in London as before, controlling British finances and the British economy. The American Ambassador in London takes a lively interest in the solution of all the vital political problems of Britain, and in Paris Gen. Eisenhower stubbornly extorts more and more British divisions for strengthening the tottering bases of the aggressive North Atlantic alliance.

One does not speak about the noose in the house of a hanged man and the British bourgeois press hushes up the way the American occupiers are shamelessly lording it in Britain and in British territories beyond the seas. They go further; the reactionary newspapers sharpen their wits in attempts to justify the American invasion.

The *Financial Times*, for instance, approaches the question, so to speak, from the purely economic point of view. The other day this newspaper calculated that the receipts from American tourists during the year amounted to about \$80,000,000 and that the receipts from American officers and men stationed in England, included under "tourists," amounts to more than half of the above-mentioned sum, i. e., \$46,000,000. This discovery aroused the real delight of this financial newspaper: at last a source has been found to supplement Britain's dollar earnings which are at a catastrophically low level. The newspaper states: "There have been reports recently, that the U.S.A. is asking Britain's permission to double the number of American aircraft in Britain in the future. If this is done, the personnel will, probably, also be increased, as a result of which it will be possible to expect an increase in the dollar earnings from this source."

Truly it is difficult to speak more frankly about how shamelessly Britain's freedom and independence are being sold for American dollars!

However, as the American dictate continues to have an increasingly disastrous influence on Britain, even the servile bourgeois newspapers are beginning to speak another language. *Reynolds News*, the organ of the Cooperative Party, states:

"America is demanding a speed and scope in rearment which is harming Britain and causing poverty and social friction. But we are not obliged to follow American policy in all the delicate and complicated differences which arise in the world today." The newspaper severely criticizes U.S. policy, declaring that "it is economic madness for America to insist on prohibiting East-West trade under the pretext that this may contribute to the accumulation of a military potential; it is political madness to insist on not admitting Communist China to the United Nations."

Beaverbrook's Daily Express protests in its articles against U.S. penetration of the British Empire; it insists that Britain refuse to join the "European army" and demands "equality" between the U.S.A. and Britain. ...

...The protest against American oppression, against the imperialist plans of preparation for war is growing and expanding every day. "Yankees, go home!" "We won't fight for American dollars!"—these are the slogans under which the British working people speak at their meetings and demonstrations of protest against the preparation for a new war.

In carrying out the will of the American generals, the British authorities are preparing Britons for the role of cannon fodder. Hundreds of thousands of people were torn from their work and drafted for military training last year. A new draft is expected this summer. But the ordinary people of Britain do not want to be Wall Street's soldiers. ...

Italy

• **OPPOSITION TO 'SCHUMAN PLAN' IN ITALY.** (Pravda, Jan. 17, p. 4. 350 words. Condensed text:) Rome (Tass)—The "Schuman Plan," the ratification of which will shortly be dis-

cussed in the Italian Parliament, is arousing the anxiety of the public, including business and industrial circles, who this time are not sparing in their criticism of the government. These circles see that this attempt to create a West European super coal and steel cartel in practice contains a mortal threat to Italian metallurgical and engineering industries, since Italy is industrially the weakest member of this cartel and does not possess her own ore and coal. ...

NO PEACE AMONG THE OLIVES. (By Staff Correspondent O. Chechetkina. Pravda, Jan. 19, p. 3. 1300 words. Condensed text:) Puglia—... The policy of the American imperialists and the de Gasperi government is leading to a decline in the agriculture and foreign trade of Puglia. The ports of Bari and Brindisi present a sad picture of desolation. Instead of merchant ships, American ships with aircraft and armaments visit these ports.

The propagandists of the de Gasperi government have once more raised a demagogic cry about the so-called "land reform" which is allegedly being carried out in the south of the country. However, Minister of Agriculture Fanfani "distributes" land to the peasants mainly in the government newsreels. In reality the Christian Democrats' "land reform" is a bluff, an attempt to sidetrack the peasantry from their active struggle for land, for peace and for bread. ...

The government intends to "distribute" the land, which is being taken from the landowners in return for large payments, among a small group of "deserving" peasants in order to increase the number of kulaks and thereby strengthen its mainstay in the countryside.

The government is carrying out its "land reform" through a special government institution. The latter obliges the peasant receiving land to sign a contract, according to which the peasant does not become the owner of the land but merely the tenant. ...

"We demand land, but they want to put us back into harness," say the people of Andria. "We will continue the struggle for land, whatever it may cost." ...

Norway

UNDER THUMB OF OVERSEAS MASTERS. (By D. Maslov. Sovetskoye iskusstvo, Jan. 19, p. 4. 900 words. Condensed text:) The pro-American policy of the rulers of Norway is affecting the country's entire cultural life, the film industry in particular. ...

The tendency to deceive public opinion is manifested particularly clearly in recent Norwegian films. In 1950 Norway entered the film "Street Arabs," produced by Alfa Greber and Arne Schøyen, in the Fifth International Film Festival at Karlovy Vary. This film describes the life of a group of adolescents in a Norwegian port; it is clearly tendentious, tailored to the needs of the right-wing Social Democrats who falsely pretend to be concerned over the fate of the ordinary people. ...

In 1950 the film "The Blacksmith Jerund," produced by the Swedish-Norwegian-Europa Film Co., was shown in Norway. This film describes the love of the daughter of a rich Norwegian farmer for a blacksmith, Swedish in origin, who had fled to Norway as he was being persecuted for a suspected murder in his own country. The picture "The Blacksmith Jerund" was advertised as a story about the life of ordinary people, but it turned out to be devoid of any social content.

But the Norwegian reactionaries, following their overseas masters, have not confined themselves to making films devoid of serious content. Their "work" is a channel through which Hollywood exports reactionary ideas to Norway. Propaganda of murder and all kinds of crimes, the cult of naked force and all manner of pathological perversions—these are the spiritual "treasures" with which the American warmongers are supplying the Norwegians in abundance with the help of their ideological henchmen. ...

The decline of the Norwegian film industry and its increasing subordination to the tastes and interests of its overseas masters is the direct consequence of the policy of the right-wing Socialist leaders. It was they who introduced wartime censorship in 1951. It was they who flooded the country with Hollywood trash.

As far back as 1948 American films accounted for more than

50% of all foreign films shown in the country. In the following years the Norwegian authorities began to regulate the import of films so that the lion's share fell to the American film companies. ...

The Norwegian reactionaries are alarmed over the masses' deep sympathy for the Soviet Union. The venal writers of *Aftenposten* are writing with unconcealed anger about those who are enthusiastic about Soviet films. But the success of the Soviet film festival in Norway and the popularity of such works as the progressive Italian film "Bicycle Thief" shows that the masses are becoming increasingly imbued with the ideas of peace and democracy. Antiwar sentiment is growing in Norway and the forces ready to fight for peace, for the friendship and cooperation of peoples are also growing.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Canada

U.S.A. BUYS CANADA. (Pravda and Izvestia, Jan. 19, p. 4. Complete text:) Ottawa (Tass)—The growing dependence of the Canadian economy on the American war economy and the intensification of its political dependence on the United States are contributing to the appearance of demands in the United States for its direct annexation of Canada. According to an AP report of Jan. 16 from Washington, Representative Sheehan has introduced a bill in Congress calling for the setting up of a special committee of five Senators and five Representatives to study the possibility of "annexing Canada to the United States" or of buying Canada from Britain.

The committee is to determine whether Canada will be annexed to the United States as a group of states or as a whole territory. The bill points out that Britain should surrender its rights and interests in Canada in order to liquidate the debts to the United States incurred in the first and second world wars, by the "Marshall Plan" and by loans which the Americans are proposing to make during the course of this year.

Sheehan stressed that he was anxious to introduce this bill soon in view of the expected speech in Congress by Churchill, who is "begging alms."

In reply to a question as to the seriousness of his proposal, Sheehan said, "I am not one of those people who throw words about, who say something other than what they mean." Sheehan stated that when he had spoken of this question to a number of Americans they had supported him.

United States

AMERICAN IMPERIALISM IS ENEMY OF PEACE AND FREEDOM OF PEOPLES. (By V. Korionov. Pravda, Jan. 16, p. 3. 2900 words. Condensed text:) The present-day international situation is characterized by the growth and expansion of the peace-loving people's struggle against American imperialism's aggressive policy. Notwithstanding all the efforts of U.S. ruling circles to represent their aggressive policy as peaceful, millions of people are realizing more and more clearly the true aims of the American billionaires and millionaires who are aiming to precipitate a new world war.

There is clear confirmation of the truth of Lenin's characterization of American imperialism as the most reactionary and brazen, the most bloody and unrestrained imperialism. ...

Never will the barbaric atrocities committed by the American, British and other occupiers in the Murmansk area and the Far East, in the Baltic, the Crimea and other parts of our country be wiped from the Soviet people's memory. One out of every six inhabitants of the Soviet North was imprisoned during the American-British occupation. In the Far East and Siberia the number of Soviet people killed and tortured by the interventionists in prisons, in camps and in death trains, came to tens of thousands.

The invasion of our country by U.S. and British imperialists completely exposed the true countenance of the notorious American "democracy." ...

Notwithstanding the failure of the American-British intervention, U.S. ruling circles continued to pursue a persistently hostile policy in relation to our people. Comrade Stalin has noted that the period after the first world war was characterized by the

concentration of all the counterrevolutionary forces around Anglo-American capital. The United States was the main bulwark for all anti-Soviet tendencies. Hatching madcap plans for destroying the Soviet state, striving to defeat the workers' democratic movement in Europe and the national liberation movement in Asia, American imperialism nurtured the striking forces of international reaction—Hitlerite Germany and militarist Japan.

Neither will the peoples ever forget how U.S. and British ruling circles, shamelessly violating their pledges as allies, did everything they could to drag out the second world war, counting on bleeding the U.S.S.R. white. ...

The results of the second world war clearly showed the adventurist character of the American imperialists' attempts to carry out their criminal misanthropic plans.

As a result of the war the interrelation of forces in the world changed markedly in favor of the camp of socialism and democracy. The fascist states, nurtured by the American monopolies, had been defeated by the Soviet Union. The capitalist world emerged from the war with deep and incurable wounds. On the other hand, the forces of socialism, democracy and peace, headed by the Soviet Union, emerged from the furnace of war still more powerful and invincible. ...

Frightened by the growth and unity of the camp of democracy, U.S. aggressive circles began immediately after the war to prepare new military ventures. ...

Under cover of the U.N. flag the U.S. government launched an armed aggression against the peace-loving people of Korea and is now making every effort to prevent a successful conclusion of the truce talks in Korea, started on the initiative of the U.S.S.R. The American imperialists are attempting to suppress brutally the liberation movement of the peoples of the colonial and dependent countries.

U.S. imperialism is acting as the deadly foe of the great Chinese people, who won their freedom and independence in a long and bitter struggle. U.S. armed forces have occupied the Chinese island of Formosa. U.S. military aircraft are carrying out barbaric attacks on the peaceful cities and villages of China. The American military is preparing new acts of aggression against the Chinese people. The Truman government is dragging the U.S.A. and its dependent countries toward an intensification of the arms race. Grossly violating the Potsdam and other international agreements, the U.S. imperialists are again reviving German and Japanese militarism.

U.S. ruling circles are thwarting the conclusion of an agreement on the unconditional banning of atomic weapons and the establishment of a strict international control to enforce this ban. This policy, fundamentally hostile to the cause of peace, is camouflaged by hypocritical talk of a "control" of atomic weapons. ...

U.S. ruling circles have revealed themselves to the whole world as the organizers of espionage and diversions against the U.S.S.R. and the people's democracies. Congress is openly financing murderers, terrorists, saboteurs, sent into the peace-loving democratic countries by the American intelligence service. The Belgrade band of Titoite butchers and murderers, carrying out the vilest assignments of their masters, is in the keep of U.S. ruling circles. American reactionaries have organized numerous plots of fascist and pro-fascist elements in the people's democracies with the object of overthrowing the government created by the peoples, and diplomatic and other official representatives of the U.S.A. have taken a direct hand in these plots. ...

The American aggressors' criminal policy is arousing the growing opposition of the peace-loving peoples of all countries vitally interested in preserving and strengthening peace. In all countries the people's hatred for American imperialism is growing. Hundreds of millions of ordinary people are rising in the struggle against American aggression. The delegations of the peace-loving countries at the sixth session of the U.N. General Assembly have again exposed the aggressive plans of the Anglo-American bloc before the whole world.

The center of attraction of all the progressive forces, struggling to avert a new world war and to strengthen peace, struggling for the right of the peoples to organize their own lives themselves—this center of attraction is the Soviet state which stands at the head of the camp of socialism and democracy. ...

On International Themes: DOUGLAS' FRANK ADMISSIONS. (By V. Kudryavtsev. *Izvestia*, Jan. 19, p. 4. 350 words. Condensed text:) ... Justice Douglas of the U.S. Supreme Court stated in a recent issue of *The New York Times Magazine* that everyone who leaves the United States for a few months "will be struck on his return by the arrogance and intolerance of a large section of the American press and many high government officials. Inoffensive actions are becoming treacherous signs of disloyalty. The resemblance at any time of any ideas to the policy of Soviet Russia creates an atmosphere of suspicion around the man who holds them. Those who do not follow militarist policymakers are regarded as suspect. Fear is rising to a high pitch. Good and honest people are held up to ignominy. Their reputations are blackened. Fear is forcing more and more people in all spheres of life either to be silent or to make orthodox statements. Fear is growing—fear of losing one's job, fear of becoming the victim of investigations, fear of ignominy. The younger generation is becoming more and more silent. Discussion of ideas has given way to suppression of them." ...

Douglas' frank admissions were caused by impressions made on him by his recent trip to Asia. Douglas became convinced by his own observations that the peoples of Asia hate American imperialism. The growing national liberation movement among the Asian peoples evidently alarmed Douglas and forced him to think about where America is going. ...

BUSINESSMEN'S FEARS AND MR. CANHAM'S REMEDIES.—Summing Up the N.A.M. Convention. (By A. Lavrenyov. *Literaturnaya gazeta*, Jan. 19, p. 4. 1900 words. Condensed text:) New York—The 56th Annual Convention of the National Association of Manufacturers (N.A.M.) of the U.S.A. was recently held at the Waldorf Astoria, the most fashionable hotel in New York. More than 3000 delegates, bankers and industrial bigwigs of America, attended this convention. Their henchmen also came—reactionary philosophers, artists, writers, clergymen and journalists. ...

The speakers at the N.A.M. convention offered a multitude of remedies and much advice; they spoke of the direction in which the association's policy should be turned, what "innovations" should be adopted on the ideological front and how to remedy the present situation.

Strike, an industrialist from Texas, proposed for example that an appeal be made to the American workers to conclude a "Christian agreement" with the employers. John McCaffrey, President of the International Harvester Co., on the contrary, called for a firmer rejection of the workers' demands. Vogeler, who was caught red-handed in Hungary carrying out espionage disguised as business and who is now Vice-President of Morgan's International Telephone and Telegraph Co., called for decisive action against the peace-loving democratic countries. ...

Brown, director of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, proposed that an additional tax of \$25,000,000,000 be imposed on the population of the U.S.A. in order to "finance a big war."

Nevertheless the N.A.M. saw no saving remedies in any of the Strikes', Fergusons' and Browns' proposals. Indeed, everything they proposed is already being done in the U.S.A. The people have long been groaning under the burden of military taxes. Should the Marshallized countries be plundered still more? But the vise has been tightened to the limit already. Should a "big war" be begun? But the peoples hate war and are fighting against it. It would be extremely risky to begin a war without a thorough ideological preparation of the people. And the war propagandists' efforts have failed so far.

Then the N.A.M. bosses decided to listen to other speakers. A special session of the association for the participation of women in business was summoned and included as part of the convention (and the reviewers pointed out again that this was the first time this has been done in the entire history of the N.A.M.). The wives of bankers, industrialists, directors and bank managers and Hollywood nightclub singers came to the session posthaste.

The actress Ginger Rogers, heroine of detective and adventure films, who skillfully handles pistols and whips on the screen, was the center of attention. She called on the women participating in the convention to go into the motion picture business which, as she put it, is bringing the peoples the "truth" about "incomprehensible" America.

Ruth Alexander, an economist, admitted that at present "people are placed in such conditions that they hate capitalists" and stated that it is not the capitalists who are to blame for poverty but the consumers themselves and particularly American women who are ruining their families by living above their means. And this economist (excuse the expression) cut through the whole tangle of unsolved contradictions between labor and capitalist in one stroke: "It is a sin to be poor and incompetent; there is nothing sinful in being rich; the poor themselves are to blame for being poor."

Although Mrs. Alexander's remedy is by no means a new one, the delegates whistled at her with obvious respect (this is the usual American way of giving a greeting). However, matters did not progress at all. Not one suitable idea was put forward.

But at the very end of the convention an experienced servant of Wall Street appeared on the platform, Canham, Editor in Chief of the *Christian Science Monitor*, who has more than once represented the U.S.A. in various U.N. committees and subcommittees on "freedom of information." Inasmuch as it is generally known that this editor now holds his newspaper to a course prompted by Rockefeller, his speech instantly riveted the attention of those present. Our policy, he said, ought to be: "To spread the information that the United States is the real bearer of revolution and that Soviet Russia is reactionary." Striking his breast, Canham assured the industrialists and stockbrokers that he and his colleagues would personally do everything, because the press and business "are in the same boat."

Canham's advice was shattering for the American newspapermen who are accustomed to every kind of supersensation. The *New York Herald Tribune*, evidently unable to find anything suitable as an illustration of U.S. "revolutionariness" that day, printed alongside its report on the N.A.M. convention the portrait of an enormous gorilla in the Chicago Museum of Natural History with the following caption: "Bushman, the Famous Gorilla Will Now Be Immortalized." Under the portrait of the gorilla, space was also found for the following report from Charlottesville (Virginia): "Colgate Darden, President of the University of Virginia, has stated that compulsory universal education beyond the primary grades must be abolished, because we have been carried away (!-A.L.) in our enthusiasm for universal education in America."

Both the *New York Herald Tribune* and Mr. Darden gave a true appraisal of Mr. Canham's summons. It is obvious that the "revolution" proclaimed by Canham consists in forbidding education and thus bringing the Yankee's cultural standard close to the intellect of the "famous Bushman." ...

Thus in their search for salvation, the businessmen have again turned to their old remedy, the monstrous lie. Since, as it was admitted at the convention, the government's policy has been marked by failures and defeats in the past year, the Wall Street magnates decided to take matters into their own hands. But there need be no doubt—the new "psychological warfare" campaign undertaken at the current N.A.M. convention will collapse with a crash in 1952 as well.

World Economy

On International Themes: U.S.A. IS STIFLING WEST EUROPEAN TRADE. (By V. Kudryavtsev. *Izvestia*, Jan. 19, p. 4. 900 words. Condensed text:) Truman's State of the Union Message to Congress clearly reveals the fact that the U.S. ruling circles intend to continue the arms race, carrying out a policy of unleashing a new world war. This policy was again confirmed in Truman's Economic Report to Congress on Jan. 16.

Announcing a further stepping up of the arms race, U.S. ruling circles are demanding the same from their Atlantic Pact partners. However, the harder U.S. ruling circles pursue the arms race policy, the more catastrophic becomes the economic position of the satellite countries of American imperialism. Despite the fact that the Marshall Plan, which ended Dec. 31, 1951, has already considerably undermined the economy of West European countries, Washington is making more demands on these countries every day. The American ruling circles are demanding that their allies increase their military expenditures

still more, that they reduce civilian construction and production and increase taxation.

At the same time, striving to bind the West European countries still closer, the American monopolists are gaining increasing control of these countries' foreign trade, directing it exclusively in their own interests and to the detriment of the economic independence of the satellite countries. ...

All this places the foreign trade of the West European states, and consequently their economies and finances as well, in an extremely difficult position. It is made still worse by the fact that the U.S.A., taking advantage of the organization set up under the North Atlantic alliance for the distribution of raw materials, is acquiring a lion's share of raw material resources for itself, and is forbidding West European countries to acquire raw materials from the countries in the peace-loving camp.

The results of American economic dictatorship are obvious. In Britain, for example, the trade deficit for the first 11 months of 1951 amounted to the enormous sum of £113,000,000 sterling. ...

It is not surprising that both the West European press and some of the more farsighted representatives of West European circles are realizing more and more that it is essential to normalize trade relations between West and East. ...

CALCULATIONS AND MISCALCULATIONS. — Before International Economic Conference. (By A. Snegov. *Literaturnaya gazeta*, Jan. 17, p. 4. 550 words. Condensed text:) ... The preparations for the forthcoming International Economic Conference in Moscow have now clearly revealed the sentiment of

those representatives of Western business circles who realistically evaluate the broad possibilities of the peaceful coexistence and economic cooperation of the two systems. These circles are naturally seeking salvation from the economic difficulties besetting them by trading with the U.S.S.R., China, and other peace-loving countries. Such a wide interest on the part of business circles of the countries of Western Europe, the Near East, Asia, and Latin America in the conference being called on the initiative of the World Peace Council is infuriating the enemies of international cooperation.

It is noteworthy that the American newspaper *The New York Times* published an article Jan. 13 by its Geneva correspondent Hoffman who states that a significant number of "European economists and businessmen who are not Communists" have agreed "to accept the invitation to go to Moscow for the economic conference." ...

The day after the appearance of Hoffman's article, the *New York Herald Tribune* carried an article by its notorious reactionary columnist Walter Lippmann. This militant bard of American imperialism is also forced to acknowledge the failure of U.S. ruling circles' policy of economic warfare. ...

The American strategists of the "cold war" are forced to chalk up one more miscalculation. The chain with which they tried to bind international trade is breaking at various points. And the more effort they exert to break the economic ties between countries of the capitalist camp and the world of socialism, the more persistent becomes the aspiration of trade and industrial circles in countries hurt by the dollar dictate for the restoration and expansion of normal international economic relations.

1951 PLAN (Continued From Page 18)

FEATURE

50,000 compared with 1950. The number of beds in sanatoriums and rest homes increased by 18,000. The number of doctors increased more than 6% in 1951 compared with 1950.

Production of medicines, medical instruments and equipment increased 36% in comparison with 1950, enabling a considerable improvement in supplying and equipping medical institutions with medicines, the latest apparatus, laboratory equipment and medical instruments.

In 1951, as in previous years, considerable work was done in constructing public utilities, improving cities and workers' settlements, laying water supply and sewerage systems, developing streetcar and trolley-bus services, providing gas and heating facilities in homes, planting greenery, paving and asphaltating city streets and squares and laying out parks, squares and boulevards.

10. Growth of National Income and Individual Incomes. — In 1951 the national income of the U.S.S.R., measured in comparable prices, increased 12% compared with 1950.

In the Soviet Union the entire national income belongs to the working people. Moreover, the working people of the U.S.S.R. received as last year, to satisfy their personal material and cultural needs, about three-quarters of the national income, while the rest of the national income remained at the disposal of the state, collective farms and cooperative organizations for expanding socialist production, for other needs of the state as a whole, and for public needs.

The growth of the national income made possible a considerable rise in the living standards of workers, peasants and intel-

lectuals and further expansion of socialist production in city and countryside.

The higher standard of living of the people of the U.S.S.R. found expression in the growth of the monetary and real wages of factory and office workers and in the higher incomes of the peasants, both from communal collective farming and from their household plots and private husbandry.

Furthermore, in 1951, as in previous years, the public received from the state allowances and grants from social insurance funds of factory and office workers; pensions from the social security fund; passes to sanatoriums, rest homes and children's institutions free or at reduced rates; allowances to mothers of large families and mothers without support; free medical aid; free education and vocational and trade schooling; students' stipends, and other payments and privileges. Furthermore, all the 41,000,000 factory and office workers received paid vacations of not less than two weeks, and more in the case of workers in a number of occupations. In 1951 these payments and privileges to the public at the expense of the state amounted to 125,000,000,000 rubles.

As a result of the price reduction for consumers' goods the increase in the wages of factory and office workers, the increase of monetary income and income in kind for the peasants and the growth of payments and benefits from the state to the public, the income of factory and office workers and peasants in 1951, measured in comparable prices, was 10% greater than in 1950.

Lenin Days

[*Pravda* and *Izvestia* Jan. 16-22 devote much space on pages one and two to items commemorating the 28th anniversary of the death of V. I. Lenin Jan. 21. Included are four editorials in *Izvestia* and three in *Pravda*, besides poems, photographs, feature articles, accounts of meetings in all parts of the country and miscellaneous news stories. Some of the items:]

IN V. I. LENIN CENTRAL MUSEUM.—Interview with Museum Director Comrade A. P. Kosulnikov. (*Pravda*, Jan. 19, p. 1. 850 words. Condensed text:) ... Fifteen and a half years ago the V. I. Lenin Central Museum was opened in the center of Moscow on historic Red Square on the initiative and personal directive of Comrade J. V. Stalin. ...

More than 11,000,000 people have visited the halls of the museum during these years. More than 100,000 lectures have been given here. ...

The V. I. Lenin Museum is widely known beyond the borders of our country. In the last three years alone more than 20,000 visitors have come here from foreign countries. ...

Among the exhibits are the originals of the first editions of V. I. Lenin's and J. V. Stalin's works, photostats of manuscripts, the personal belongings of Vladimir Ilyich, workers' gifts to V. I. Lenin and outstanding works of artists, sculptors and folk artists. ...

The museum's documents, starting with the Soviet regime's first decree on peace, describe V. I. Lenin's and J. V. Stalin's constant struggle for peace and for cooperation among nations. ...

Among the new documents in Room 13 is a letter from V. I. Lenin to Comrade J. V. Stalin on the development of radio technology in our country and the Jan. 24, 1921, resolution of the Council of People's Commissars, signed by Vladimir Ilyich, "On Conditions Guaranteeing the Scientific Work of Academician I. P. Pavlov and His Colleagues."

The Leniniana room, where many editions of the works of V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin in different languages are preserved, is filled up. V. I. Lenin's "Works" (fourth edition) and J. V. Stalin's "Works" printed in the languages of the U.S.S.R. peoples and of the people's democracies are here. Comrade J. V. Stalin's work "Marxism and Problems of Linguistics" is on exhibit. ...

PUBLICATION OF V. I. LENIN'S WORKS IN THE U.S.S.R. BETWEEN 1917 AND 1951. (*Pravda* and *Izvestia*, Jan. 18, p. 1. Complete text:) The classics of Marxism-Leninism have been widely disseminated in our country. According to the records of the All-Soviet Book Chamber 889,000,000 copies of the works of K. Marx, F. Engels, V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin have been published since the beginning of the Soviet regime.*

The works of V. I. Lenin have been published in 222,360,000 copies in 78 languages, including those of the peoples of the U.S.S.R. which had no alphabet before the great October socialist revolution—the Lezghian, Tat, Kabardian, Adighe, Khakass, Tuva and others.

The collected works of V. I. Lenin are being published in 11 languages: Russian, Ukrainian, Belorussian, Uzbek, Kazakh, Georgian, Azerbaijani, Lithuanian, Latvian, Armenian and Estonian. Publication of Lenin's "Works" in Russian, Ukrainian, Belorussian and Latvian has been completed.

Individual works by V. I. Lenin have been published many times. "Who Are 'The Friends of the People?'" has been published 71 times in a total of 3,970,000 copies, "Development of Capitalism in Russia" has been published in 2,534,000 copies and "What Is To Be Done?" in 4,705,000 copies. "Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism" has been published 163 times, "State and Revolution" has been published 150 times in a total of 5,280,000 copies. Millions of copies have been published of V. I. Lenin's works: "One Step Forward, Two Steps Back," "Two Tactics of Social Democracy," "Ma-

terialism and Empirio-Criticism," "The Proletarian Revolution and the Renegade Kautsky," "Immediate Tasks of the Soviet Regime," "'Left-Wing' Communism, an Infantile Disorder," "On the Food Tax," "Better Less, but Better," "On Cooperation," "Great Initiative," "Tasks of the Russian Social Democrats" and "Tasks of the Youth Leagues."—(Tass).

MEMORIAL MEETINGS IN MOSCOW. (*Pravda*, Jan. 20, p. 1. Complete text:) Tomorrow it will be 25 years since the death of the great genius of the revolution and founder of the Bolshevik party and the Soviet state Vladimir Ilyich Lenin.

Memorial meetings dedicated to the 28th anniversary of the death of V. I. Lenin are being held in Moscow and throughout the country.

Yesterday memorial meetings of representatives of the working people took place in Bauman, Zhdanov, Kuibyshev, Kalinin, Moskvoresky, Railroad and Krasnaya Presna Boroughs in the capital. These meetings heard reports on "28 Years Without Lenin, Following Lenin's Path Under the Leadership of Comrade Stalin."

Thousands of agitators are giving talks to the population on the life and revolutionary activity of V. I. Lenin, on his great friendship with J. V. Stalin and on the successes of the Soviet people in building communism.

TRIUMPH OF IDEAS OF LENINISM. (By Academician G. Alexandrov. *Izvestia*, Jan. 21, pp. 2-3. 4100 words. Excerpts:)

... Thirty years ago the great Lenin wrote: "The first Bolshevik revolution has torn the first hundred million people out of the imperialist war and out of the imperialist world. The following ones will tear all humanity away from such wars and out of that world." Comrade Stalin foresaw the defection of more countries from the capitalist system and showed in his works how this process would take place.

With what astonishing force history has confirmed and is still confirming this Leninist-Stalinist prediction!

From the standpoint of world history a third of a century is a very short time. But in this short time 800,000,000 people have already been torn from the imperialist Hades. ...

The national liberation movement of the colonial peoples, oppressed for decades by the British, American, French, Dutch and other colonizers, has now become a menace to the imperialists. The heroic Korean people is waging a mighty struggle against the American-British interventionists. The people of Viet Nam have scored major successes in liberating their territory from the French enslavers. The peoples of Malaya, Burma, the Philippines and Indonesia have awakened and launched a struggle for liberation. The peoples of Iran, Egypt and other countries of the Near and Middle East are showing a growing determination to put an end to imperialist rule.

The ruling circles of the capitalist countries are mobilizing all the forces of the old world to turn back the course of history, to preserve and increase the profits of the bourgeoisie, to weaken and eliminate socialism and strengthen capitalism. This is the real background of the wild, unbridled preparations for a new world war which the American imperialists and their European satellites have now launched. ...

MEMORIAL MEETING DEVOTED TO 28TH ANNIVERSARY OF V. I. LENIN'S DEATH. (*Pravda*, Jan. 22, p. 1, 1200 words; *Izvestia*, 1000 words. *Izvestia* headline: IN MEMORY OF VLADIMIR ILYICH LENIN.—Memorial Meeting at Bolshoi Theater. Summary:) Yesterday the peoples of the Soviet Union and the whole of progressive humanity observed a sorrowful anniversary, the 28th anniversary of the death of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin.

In the Bolshoi Theater in Moscow there took place a memorial meeting of the Party Central Committee, the Moscow City and Province Party Committees, the Presidiums of the U.S.S.R. and Russian Republic Supreme Soviets, the Moscow Province and City Soviets, the Young Communist League Central Committee and the Presidium of the Central Council of Trade Unions, together with representatives of Party and public organizations and of the Soviet Army.

At 6:30 p.m. Comrades J. V. Stalin, V. M. Molotov, G. M. Malenkov, L. P. Beria, K. Ye. Voroshilov, A. I. Mikoyan,

* [For previous statistics see Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. III, No. 3, p. 22.]

N. A. Bulganin, L. M. Kaganovich, A. A. Andreyev, N. S. Khrushchev, N. M. Shvernik, M. A. Suslov, P. K. Ponomarenko and M. F. Shkiryatov appeared on the solemnly decorated stage. All present rose to give a thunderous greeting to Comrade Stalin, the brilliant continuer of Lenin's work.

N. M. Shvernik, who took the chair, made a short opening address and then proposed that all stand in honor of the memory of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin. The meeting was then declared opened, and Comrade Shvernik called on Comrade P. N. Pospelov, director of the Marx-Engels-Lenin Institute, to speak.

[The remainder of the article consists of excerpts from Pospelov's speech, carried as a Feature Article in this issue.]

(Photographs)—MEMORIAL MEETING AT BOLSHOI THEATER, DEVOTED TO 28th ANNIVERSARY OF VLADIMIR ILYICH LENIN'S DEATH. (Pravda and Izvestia, Jan. 22, p. 1.) Left to right: Comrades N. S. Khrushchev, L. M. Kaganovich, L. P. Beria, P. K. Ponomarenko, A. I. Mikoyan, M. A. Suslov, K. Ye. Voroshilov, A. A. Andreyev, M. F. Shkiryatov, G. M. Malenkov, J. V. Stalin, V. M. Molotov, S. M. Budenny, N. A. Bulganin, V. D. Sokolovsky, N. M. Shvernik, T. M. Zuyeva, A. F. Gorkin, I. I. Rumyantsev, M. A. Yasnov. [Izvestia's photograph does not include T. M. Zuyeva but shows P. N. Pospelov standing between N. S. Khrushchev and L. M. Kaganovich.]

Marxism-Leninism

PUBLICATION OF V. I. LENIN'S 'WORKS' IN UKRAINIAN COMPLETED. (Pravda, Jan. 17, p. 1. 250 words. Condensed text:) Kiev—The Ukraine Republic State Publishing House today published the 34th and 35th volumes of V. I. Lenin's works in Ukrainian. The translation, based on the fourth edition, was made by the Ukraine Communist Party Central Committee's Institute of Party History, a branch of the Marx-Engels-Lenin Institute of the Party Central Committee.

This completes the publication of V. I. Lenin's works in Ukrainian. ...

(Editorial)—GREAT IDEOLOGICAL TREASURE HOUSE. (Pravda, Jan. 17, p. 1. 1200 words. Summary:) The publication of the fourth edition of the "Works" of V. I. Lenin and of the "Works" of J. V. Stalin is an outstanding event in the ideological life of the Bolshevik party and the Soviet people. As is well known, the fourth edition of Lenin's "Works" has been completed. The 13th volume of Comrade Stalin's has just been published.

Republic Party organizations have furthered a great deal of work on translating and publishing the works of Lenin and Stalin in many of the languages of the peoples of the U.S.S.R. The efforts of the institutes of Party history, which are branches of the Marx-Engels-Lenin Institute of the Party Central Committee, and of the republic publishing houses, have been directed toward fulfilling this responsible task.

All 35 volumes of the "Works" of V. I. Lenin have been published in Ukrainian, Belorussian and Latvian, and publication in many other languages of the U.S.S.R. is being completed. Thirteen volumes of J. V. Stalin's "Works" have appeared in most Union republics.

The wide publication of the classics of Marxism-Leninism in the languages of the peoples of the U.S.S.R. provides our cadres, and all the working people, with a mighty ideological weapon in the struggle for communism. Qualified and well-trained personnel have been drawn into the work of publication, and thus all the conditions have been created for the successful performance of this important task. Unfortunately, Party agencies in some republics have not taken the full complexity of the undertaking into account or organized it sufficiently well. Local Party agencies must so arrange matters that the local press punctually informs the working people of the publication of each volume of the works of V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin and prints informed articles on the volumes as they appear and on individual classics of Marxism-Leninism.

Communist Party

IMPORTANT EVENT IN HISTORY OF BOLSHEVIST PARTY.

—'Sixth (Prague) All-Russian Conference of Russian Social Democratic Labor Party, Jan. 18-30, 1912.' (By A. Azizyan. Pravda, Jan. 18, p. 2. 2800 words. Condensed text:) Jan. 18 marks the 40th anniversary of the opening of the historic Prague Party Conference, which had the significance of a Party congress. Having expelled the Mensheviks from the Party, this conference established the independent existence of the Bolshevik party and so ended once and for all the formal union of the Bolsheviks in a single party with the Mensheviks. The Bolsheviks changed from a political group into an independent Russian Social Democratic Labor Party. The Prague Conference laid the groundwork for a party of a new type, the party of Leninism, the Bolshevik party. ...

In connection with the 40th anniversary of the Prague Conference, the State Political Publishing House has published a collection of articles and documents prepared by the Party Central Committee's Marx-Engels-Lenin Institute.* The collection contains articles by V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin, the resolutions adopted at the Prague Conference and other Party documents. The material in the collection is divided into several parts: the struggle of the Bolsheviks for the Party during the Stolypin reaction, the preparations for summoning the All-Russian Party Conference, the All-Russian Party Conference and the beginning of the new upsurge of the revolutionary workers' movement.

The works of Lenin and Stalin included in the collection show with what tremendous energy and revolutionary determination the leaders of the Party built the Bolshevik party, armed it spiritually and trained its cadres in the implacable struggle against opportunists of all shades and in the hard battles against Tsarism and capitalism.

The documents contained in the first section of the collection throw light on the struggle waged by Lenin, Stalin and the Bolsheviks for the Party during the years of the Stolypin reaction, against the renegades of the revolution—the Liquidators and their accomplices. Here one finds V. I. Lenin's articles "On the Way," "Liquidation of Liquidationism," "On the State of Affairs in the Party," etc., and J. V. Stalin's works "The Party Crisis and Our Tasks," "Letters from the Caucasus," "Resolutions Adopted by the Baku Committee on Jan. 22, 1910," and "Letter to the Party Central Committee From Exile in Solvychegodsk." ...

Comrade Stalin wholeheartedly supported Lenin's stand, coming out decisively against the Liquidators and Otdovists† and castigating Trotsky's "foul lack of principle." Comrade Stalin condemned the conduct of the champions of Trotskyism, pointing out the need to eliminate the abnormal situation which had come about in the Bolshevik fraction through the treacherous conduct of Kamenev, Zinov'yev and Rykov.

At that time the central Party press printed Stalin's historic "Letters from the Caucasus," and the newspaper Bakinsky Proletary [The Baku Proletarian] printed the articles "The Party Crisis and Our Tasks," "From the Party" and others, in which J. V. Stalin criticized the state of Party organizations and put forward a plan for overcoming the crisis in the Party. Comrade Stalin put forward the immediate tasks later performed by the Prague Party Conference: of convening a general Party conference, of publishing a legal party newspaper and of forming an illegal, operational party center in Russia. ...

Representatives of more than 20 Party organizations, representing the major proletarian centers of the country, attended the Prague Party Conference. The entire conference proceeded under Lenin's leadership. Comrade Stalin did not

* "Sixth (Prague) All-Russian Conference of Russian Social Democratic Labor Party, Jan. 18-30, 1912. Collection of Articles and Documents" [in Russian], Marx-Engels-Lenin Institute of the Party Central Committee, State Political Publishing House, 1952. 422 pp.

† [Advocates of the recall—otzyv—of Bolshevik Deputies from the state Duma—Trans.]

attend the conference because he was in exile in Vologda at the time.

The decisions of the conference and articles by Lenin and Stalin about its work are contained in the third section of the collection. ...

The decisions of the conference are permeated by consistent internationalism. The conference greeted the successes of the revolutionary movement in China and noted the "world significance of the Chinese people's struggle, which was bringing the liberation of Asia and undermining the domination of the European bourgeoisie," * stressing the profound enthusiasm and complete sympathy with which the proletariat of Russia was following the successes of the Chinese revolution.

The decision to expel the Mensheviks from the party was the most important of the decisions of the Prague Conference. ...

The Prague Conference elected a Bolshevik Central Committee including Lenin, Stalin, Ordzhonikidze, Sverdlov, Spandaryan and others. Comrades Stalin and Sverdlov, then in exile, were chosen in absentia. M. I. Kalinin was among the candidates elected to the Central Committee. An operational center was formed for guiding revolutionary work in Russia—the Russian bureau of the Central Committee, which, on the recommendation of V. I. Lenin, was headed by J. V. Stalin. The conference adopted a resolution to publish *Pravda*. ...

The decisions of the Prague Conference were approved by the overwhelming majority of organizations, despite the mad resistance of the Liquidators, Trotskyites and other traitors. ...

The Party waged an energetic struggle to carry out the decisions of the conference. The material in the fourth section of the collection describes the beginning of a new upsurge in the revolutionary workers' movement which took place under the slogans proposed by the Prague Party Conference. ...

The collection contains articles by Lenin and Stalin in connection with the Lena events and the upsurge of the workers' movement. Here are the famous "Instructions of the St. Petersburg Workers to Their Workers' Deputy," signed by Comrade Stalin and highly praised by Lenin. ...

The 40 years that have passed since the Prague Party Conference have been marked by tremendous events in the history of mankind. Under the leadership of the party of Lenin and Stalin the working people of our country overthrew Tsarism and carried out the great October socialist revolution, thus becoming the first people in history to pave the way to socialism. ...

The Prague Party Conference was of enormous importance for the international workers' movement. Learning from the experience of the party of Lenin and Stalin, the fraternal Communist Parties are being tempered in the struggle against all the enemies of the working class and are increasing their revolutionary vigilance and leading the working people along the path of selfless struggle for socialism and democracy, for freedom and equal rights for all peoples, for lasting peace and friendship.

PLENARY SESSION OF BURYAT-MONGOLIAN PROVINCE PARTY COMMITTEE. (Pravda, Jan 17, p. 2. 700 words.)

Summary: Ulan-Ude—A plenary session of the Buryat-Mongolian Province Party Committee has discussed the state of ideological work in the province Party organization and measures for improving it.

Comrade Khakhalov, secretary of the province Party committee, noted the improvement in the economy and culture of Buryat-Mongolia thanks to the great concern of the Bolshevik party and the Soviet government and to the Leninist-Stalinist national policy. In the past few years, he stated, the republic's Party organization has achieved a certain intensification of ideological work. Marxist-Leninist education of Party and Soviet cadres has improved, and more people are studying in advanced courses on Party history. More Communists have begun to study philosophy and political economy.

Party organizations in the republic have done much work to expose bourgeois-nationalist and cosmopolitan distortions in the study of Buryat-Mongolian history and in art and literature.

Comrade Khakhalov devoted considerable space in his report to criticizing shortcomings in ideological work. The state of

Buryat-Mongolian literature, it was pointed out, is not as good as could be desired, a number of works present a distorted picture of the history of the Buryat-Mongolian people, conceal the class struggle, idealize the feudal past and tend toward narrow nationalism and the glorification of the past. Some works fail to show the vast transformations in the collective farm countryside and idealize the peasant's manual labor. The industry of the republic escapes the attention of writers.

There are few works by Soviet composers in the repertoire of the Buryat-Mongolian State Theater of Opera and Ballet, and works showing the life of the Buryat-Mongolian people are almost entirely absent.

The Buryat-Mongolian State Cultural Research Institute and the Pedagogical Institute are studying Buryat-Mongolian history, language and literature in a completely unsatisfactory manner. There are serious errors in the first volume of the "History of the Buryat-Mongolian Autonomous Republic."

Both the speaker and those who spoke after him observed that translation of literature and political writings is sadly neglected. Flagrant errors and distortions of original texts often occur.

It was pointed out at the session that the Ulan-Ude City Party Committee took no interest in the activities of the Party organizations of theaters, orchestras and scientific research institutions and ignored the fact that many writers are not working to improve their ideological and political level. Those present sharply criticized the propaganda and agitation department of the province Party committee, which bears a large share of the responsibility for shortcomings in ideological work.

The session also discussed a report by the Chairman of the Buryat-Mongolian Autonomous Republic Council of Ministers, Comrade Tsyrempon, on improving the work of the republic's Machine and Tractor Stations.

CONFERENCE OF UNIVERSITY OF MARXISM-LENINISM DIRECTORS. (Pravda, Jan. 16, p. 2. Complete text:) Tashkent—A conference of directors of the evening universities of Marxism-Leninism and heads of city Party committee propaganda and agitation departments was held in the Uzbek Party Central Committee. The fulfillment of the academic plan and the ideological content of lectures and seminars were discussed at the conference. The reports of the Samarkand and Bukhara Evening Universities of Marxism-Leninism were heard.

Comrade Tsibizov, director of the Tashkent Evening University of Marxism-Leninism, told of his university's experience. About 2800 students, among whom are many Party and Soviet officials, are studying in the university this year; 1930 of the students are engineers, technicians, doctors, artists and writers.

The Tashkent Evening University of Marxism-Leninism has opened branches this year in the cities of Chirchik and Yangi-Yul.

State and Law

Letter to the Editor: ALOOF FROM PRACTICAL WORK OF THE SOVIETS. (By V. Finkova, Secretary of Kalinin City Soviet Executive Committee. Izvestia, Jan 17, p. 2. 900 words. Condensed text:) Kalinin—... Like many other comrades who took office in the Soviets for the first time after the elections a year ago, I ran into many difficulties in taking up my new duties as a secretary of the city Soviet executive committee in the province center.

How best to prepare and conduct a Soviet session in order to draw as many Deputies as possible into active discussion of the questions raised? How to organize the fulfillment of the resolutions of the Soviet? How to organize regular studies for the Deputies, keeping in mind the fact that many of them were still insufficiently acquainted with the practical work of the Soviets? All these are questions which cannot fail to interest every Soviet official, especially those taking up administrative work for the first time.

In starting this work in a field that was new to me, I hoped to find a reliable helper in the magazine *Sovetskoye gosudarstvo i pravo*. It is in my opinion the immediate duty of this magazine

to discuss regularly the most important problems of the state work of the Soviets, to study and generalize the experience of the work of local Soviets and to help Soviet cadres to improve their theoretical level and to acquire practical knowledge. But my hopes were not justified.

In the first 1951 issue of the magazine *Sovetskoye gosudarstvo i pravo* I read an editorial printed in connection with a letter published in the central press on serious shortcomings in *Sovetskoye gosudarstvo i pravo*. The editorial staff of the magazine recognized the criticism as correct and informed the readers of its resolution in the future "to discuss broadly and generalize theoretically the very rich experience of the work of state agencies during the transition from socialism to communism, in particular the work of the local Soviets and their executive committees."

However, neither in the second, nor in the third nor in the following issues of the magazine did the readers notice any signs that the editors were really thinking about reorganizing the work of the magazine and strengthening their good intentions by acts: no articles on the work of the Soviets appeared. On the other hand, issue No. 6 carried an article on "The Main Tasks of Sovetskoye gosudarstvo i pravo in Connection With the Severe Criticism of It in a Review in *Bolshevik*." In his article Editor in Chief F. I. Kozhevnikov again stated his intention of publishing in the magazine material "generalizing the very rich experience of the struggle of the Soviet state apparatus."

Having recognized as correct the criticism of their mistakes, the editors of the magazine obviously do not know how to draw practical conclusions from it. Up to the end of the year only two articles on the work of the Soviets appeared in the magazine: L. Mareyeva's article "On the Local Soviet's Control Over the Work of Administrative Agencies" (No. 8) and A. Tikhonov's article "Mass Organizational Work of the Soviets" (No. 12).

Both these articles are general in nature. But while L. Mareyeva analyzes her subject profoundly enough, A. Tikhonov, handling a wide range of questions, discusses everything hastily.

The articles by L. Mareyeva and A. Tikhonov contain different interpretations of how the executive committee or its departments should meet Deputies' demands.

The first article states that it is not always practicable to satisfy a Deputy's demand properly at the session where it was made; the Soviet in such cases can charge the executive committee to consider the demand and to report at the next session on measures taken on the subject.

The second article says: "The executive committee, or its department, to which the Deputy's demand was addressed, must give an oral or written answer at that session."

Which of the magazine's directions should be followed?

Being interested in how *Sovetskoye gosudarstvo i pravo* treated the work of the Soviets in the past, I looked through the 1950 issues and was convinced that at that time it wrote constantly on this subject. In the course of the year articles were printed: on the organization of the work of province Soviet executive committees, on district Soviet standing committees, on forms of contact between Deputies and voters, on the participation of the masses in the state administration, on local organs of state power, on checking on fulfillment. True, not all these articles were on a sufficiently high level, but their subject matter was at least much broader in scope.

It seems that, as a result of the criticism to which the magazine was twice subjected, its treatment of the state work of the Soviets not only failed to improve but, on the contrary, deteriorated.

Work of the Soviets: SOVIET EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND DEPUTIES. (By Ye. Yegorov, Assistant Director of the Organization and Instruction Department of the Kuibyshev Province Soviet Executive Committee. *Izvestia*, Jan. 16, p. 2. 850 words. Summary:) Kuibyshev—A year ago 160 Deputies were elected to the Kuibyshev Province Soviet. Many of them in their work have some contact with the construction of the Kuibyshev Hydroelectric Station. Almost a third of them were elected to the Soviet for the first time, so a seminar was organized to deal with vital questions of local Soviet work and

the experience of Deputies. One of the province Soviet sessions was devoted to a discussion of how the voters' instructions were carried out. Comrade Lebedeva, a young Deputy with very little experience who studied in the seminar, brought to the attention of the Soviet, the executive committee and its film administration the necessity for better organization of film showing to the builders. Comrade Lebedeva had studied this question beforehand and knew what she was talking about. Her criticism and suggestions were looked over by the province film administration and practical measures were taken: a regular film unit with two projectors was opened in Vasilyevka, the movie theater in Stavropol was equipped with a new projector, etc. We informed the Deputies of these measures and Comrade Lebedeva remarked happily that to have such attention paid to her suggestions gave her renewed vigor and the desire to do more public work.

Medical services to the workers, engineers, technicians and their families at the great construction project occupy the center of our province Soviet's attention. Deputies have often made speeches on questions of public health in the area of the hydroelectric station. The Soviet standing committee on public health assembled a special brigade which went to the construction site district. The standing committee's concrete and well-founded suggestions were brought up for discussion in the province Soviet executive committee and were all adopted. Qualified specialists were sent to the construction project area, help was given in organizing medical institutions and additional medicines were sent.

It should be noted, however, that not everywhere and not in all province departments and administrations do the suggestions of the Deputies receive such immediate attention. The province Soviet executive committee, for instance, was forced to pass a special resolution on the incorrect attitude of the head of the province public education department toward the suggestions of the province Soviet standing committee.

The province Party committee sent material about the great construction projects of communism on the Volga to the local Soviet Deputies in order to acquaint the workers with the Kuibyshev construction project and to get them to take part in it. Most of the Deputies made reports to their constituents on this subject. In connection with the impending Deputies' reports in the electoral districts, the province Soviet executive committee has prepared a special reference book on economic and cultural development in the province and on the fulfillment of voters' instructions. Of the 1562 instructions given by voters to their Deputies, 800 were fulfilled this year.

Work of the Soviets: IN ATMOSPHERE OF BOLSHEVIST CRITICISM.—From Session of Kaunas Province Soviet. (By Staff Correspondent V. Samoukova. *Izvestia*, Jan. 16, p. 2. 600 words. Summary:) Kaunas—The regular session of the Kaunas Province Soviet discussed the state of mass organizational work and measures to improve it. For the first time, many Deputies and aktiv members of the local Soviets took part in preparing for the session. In their speeches the Deputies spoke of the very low level of mass organizational work in many of the Soviets in the province. There are instances of violations of Soviet democracy. Last year Soviet sessions were held only three or four times in many districts and cities; they were conducted hurriedly and without a sufficient number of Deputies present. Only 15 out of 27 Deputies attended the fifth session of the Naumiestis District Soviet.

Comrade Fedoravicius, chairman of the province executive committee, did not say a word in his speech about the province executive committee's poor guidance of the local Soviets. He did not deem it necessary to acquaint the executive committee members with the text of his report beforehand and excluded from it all critical remarks about the province Soviet executive committee. Comrade Vaiciunaite, secretary of the province Soviet standing committee on trade, noted that good resolutions are often adopted at executive committee sessions, but they are not backed up by organizational work, and control over their execution is entrusted to those who are carrying them out. Several Deputies spoke of the province executive committee's poor direction of the district executive committees, which is carried on by telephone and relayed informa-

tion. Instructors come only to conduct campaigns and take no interest in mass organizational work.

Similar complaints have been made at previous sessions, but the province executive committee officials do not heed the criticism. The district Soviets in Kaunas Province, as throughout the republic, hold office for only a year. They need constant help from the province executive committee, but do not get it.

The session was conducted in an atmosphere of intense Bolshevik criticism. The Deputies disclosed serious shortcomings in the work of the province executive committee and its officials. The province Soviet outlined a number of measures to remedy the shortcomings. Now it is a question of organizing the fulfillment of these measures.

Trade Unions

(Editorial)—STRENGTHEN SOCIALIST LABOR DISCIPLINE! (Trud, Jan. 19, p. 1. 1400 words. Condensed text:) All my long life has been linked with my mill. The mill is my second home. The great majority of our workers, men and women, feel the same way.

Unfortunately there are still some among us—not many, but just a few exceptions—who think nothing about being late for work, lolling around the shop during working hours and even absenting themselves.

For instance, not so long ago foundryman's helper Dmitry Skorik failed to report for work without any good reason, thereby upsetting the work of the whole brigade. Despite all our efforts we were unable to keep to the schedule that day.

Why do such things happen? Here is the reason. Previously the whole plant used to know about every case of tardiness or violation of labor discipline; each case was discussed at a team or shop section meeting or even at a meeting of the mill's trade union committee. After such an experience the violator would leave the meeting resolved never again to let his comrades down. But now? At our mill they seem to shrug their shoulders at absentees and violators of labor discipline; the mill trade union committee appears not to notice them.

Now, who are these absentees, these violators of labor discipline? They are mainly young workers who have come to work in the mill recently. No one talks to them about the harm which their violations do to the enterprise.

The blame for this rests primarily on the mill trade union committee, the officials of which are not explaining to the workers how important iron labor discipline is to our state and to the great cause of communism.

[signed] A. Petrantssov, foundryman in Open-Hearth Shop No. 3, Petrovsky Mill, Dnepropetrovsk.

Comrade Petrantssov raises a large and important problem in his letter. ...

As we approach nearer to communism the consciousness of the masses increases and socialist labor discipline becomes stronger. But this does not mean that we no longer see violations. They exist, and they are the result of survivals of capitalism still alive in the minds of a segment of our people. In order to put an end to them, and in particular to such an unsocialist phenomenon as the violation of labor discipline, we must intensify educational work all along the line. ...

In this work the Soviet trade unions—the largest organization of workers and employees—have a special role to play. ... The Trade Union Bylaws place strict observance of state and labor discipline first among the duties of trade union members. ...

The directors of trade union organizations cannot plead that plant managers, shop section heads and foremen are responsible for the state of labor discipline, and that they can stand aloof. In many cases the measures taken by management prove inadequate and fail to yield the required results. This is exactly what happened in the Petrovsky Mill. ...

It must be assumed that Comrade Petrantssov's letter will compel the mill's trade union committee to put an end to the pernicious practice of "noninterference" and help it to take the

correct attitude and actively fight to strengthen labor discipline. But this does not apply to that committee only. Other trade union organizations must also draw principled conclusions from this letter. ...

Trade union organizations must see to it that every violation of labor discipline is discussed by the collective at a trade union group or shop section meeting. ...

In his letter foundryman Petrantssov rightly raises the question of the responsibility of the trade union organization for the state of labor discipline in the enterprise. We must resolutely increase this responsibility and bring about a situation in which concern for the strengthening of labor discipline will be the constant business of every trade union committee. The trade union members themselves demand this. The interests of our socialist state demand it—interests which come first with every Soviet citizen!

National Economy

HARNESSING SMALL RIVERS. (By Engineer S. Voronin, Pravda, Jan. 19, p. 2. 600 words. Condensed text:) A few years ago work was begun in Tambov Province to harness small rivers. Dams, hydroelectric stations and navigation canals with locks were built, pumping stations were constructed and irrigation systems laid out on the Tsna River, which flows through the province.

At the end of the past year the harnessing of the Tsna River was for the most part completed. Six large hydroelectric stations and five intercollective farm hydroelectric stations were built in the section from Tambov to the border of Ryazan Province. Dams, dividing up the river, have raised the water level considerably and have made the Tsna navigable for 260 kilometers. ...

Last spring the harnessing of the second fairly large waterway, the Vorona River, which crosses the province from north to south, was started. Ten hydroelectric stations will be built along it. ...

But despite all this it is impossible to ignore the serious shortcomings in the harnessing of small rivers. Only a very small section of the river Tsna is being exploited. The Barkovskaya and Tensyuninskaya Hydroelectric Stations should be built on this river within Ryazan Province. They would be very important and would make the whole Tsna navigable. However, the Ryazan Province Executive Committee has not considered construction of these hydroelectric stations yet. The Chief Administration for the Transportation Harnessing of Small Rivers under the Russian Republic Council of Ministers has done nothing in this matter either. Nevertheless the lack of these two stations reduces the effectiveness of the hydroelectric stations in Tambov Province. The Morshansk, Mutasyevskaya and Chernitovskaya Hydroelectric Stations, on the construction of which several million rubles were spent, are in effect unable to function.

The Chief Administration for Transportation Harnessing of Small Rivers is very sluggish in making use of the sections of the waterway that have already been harnessed. The administration, which was set up in Tambov Province back in 1944, now has a very small fleet which is often idle because of breakdowns and inexperienced handling. During the last navigational season the administration fulfilled only 58.4% of the cargo shipment plan. ...

The sections of the Tsna River which are in use do not have stationary piers with the necessary storage space, mooring facilities, machinery for loading and unloading and spur lines. Where there are wharves there is no storage space and nothing is mechanized. The chief administration does not pay any attention to this important matter.

A major shortcoming is the fact that the organizations involved in operating the waterways of the province do not work in coordination with each other. ...

(Editorial)—FOR NEW RISE IN LABOR PRODUCTIVITY. (Pravda, Jan. 18, p. 1. 1300 words. Summary:) The postwar period has seen major successes in the struggle to raise labor productivity, which in 1950 was 37% higher than the prewar level.

The technical re-equipment of the coal industry in recent years has enabled us to mechanize completely such arduous tasks as the cutting and transportation of coal from longwalls, underground hauling and the loading of coal into railroad cars. Mechanization and automatization of production is being carried out on a wide scale in the iron and steel, oil and chemical industries. The lumber industry has become mechanized.

The national economic plan for 1952 provides for a further rise in labor productivity and in the level of mechanization of arduous work and automatization of production.

However, there are still serious defects in the use of machinery in the lumbering, construction and mining industries. It is important to eliminate these.

Nationwide socialist competition serves to inspire Soviet people to new labor exploits for the triumph of communism.

Industry

ESTONIAN SHALE.—Kukruse Mine. (By Marietta Shaginyan. Izvestia, Jan. 16, p. 2. 1900 words. Condensed text:) ... In comparison with coal and oil, combustible shale is a low-grade fuel; it has a low calorific content and when burned yields a large quantity of ashes and smoke. But, like Cinderella in the fairy tale, this "Cinderella" among minerals has been transformed into a real fairy-tale beauty in Soviet Estonia; Soviet people are the first in the world to extract natural gas from shale. Only a few years have passed since the first cubic meters of gas flowed through pipes from Estonia to Leningrad, and the Leningraders' demand for it has increased fifteenfold.

Besides gas, Estonia extracts many other valuable products from combustible shale; and even its waste matter yields substances essential to Estonian industry and agriculture: sulphur for the paper industry and lime fertilizer for the acid Estonian soil; from the waste water an extract is taken which can replace valuable tanning agents in the leather industry.

It is clear that in the course of a very short time the modest yellow-gray pebble has changed the whole landscape of northern Estonia. An industrial center known as the Shale Donets Basin has grown up here; the vast outlines of the growing combine at Kohtla-Järve have appeared. ...

In Estonia shale lies in horizontal layers not very far from the surface of the ground. ...

In a little car attached to an electric locomotive, efficient Estonian operator Maria Rut seated us on an open bench and we went further and further into the earth, we traveled all of four kilometers, where "according to the regulations" the Kukruse Mine should long since have ended. But the mine not only did not end—it "began" all over again! It did something unprecedented for a mine—it came to the area where the adjacent mine was to be built, and, with its own equipment and experience, started to work this area and haul shale to the surface along its old hauling drift.

The bold idea proposed jointly by M. Ya. Zhukov, manager of the Kukruse Mine and an old Donets Basin worker, and his collective, was not to build the proposed adjacent Mine No. 1, not to spend several millions of rubles on it, but to save them for the state and to work this new field with Kukruse equipment and personnel. In other words the Kukruse Mine, which was liable to be closed down in the near future, came out with the original proposal of augmenting its planned capacity and extending its length of service.

But what is all this about fields, about opening and closing down mines? Imagine a huge expanse of shale bed. In order that it may be worked the expanse is divided up into sectors and a mine is built on each sector. The operating radius of these sectors is determined by technical and economic considerations. ...

Rapidly developing socialist technology and mechanization change the conditions and speed of our work every month. New forms of labor organization raise its productivity to unprecedented heights and, in the light of this, the question of the range of a mine's field of action can be raised for reconsideration. Life corrects the conventional calculations in its own way; life gives warnings to our planning organizations, warnings which should be heeded, which it is impossible not to consider. And one of these warnings, one of these corrections made by

life itself, is the bold initiative of the collective of the Kukruse Mine, an initiative which has already justified itself.

If Mine No. 1 had been built when it was supposed to be—that is, several years ago—then in all probability there would have been no talk about it; at that time the Kukruse field was quite sufficient. However the builders delayed. Kukruse worked almost all its own field and bit into the neighboring one; in three or four years, when Mine No. 1 will be finished, Kukruse will already have removed almost half of its supply, leaving the new mine only a few years' work. It could be asked what is the point of spending manpower, time and money on the construction of Mine No. 1, which has obviously become unnecessary? Would it not be better instead of that to accelerate construction of a concentrate plant, which is desperately needed by all Estonian mines? ...

A recent technical conference under the Ministry of the Coal Industry passed a preliminary (the question is still to be discussed in the technical council) and, in our opinion, indecisive resolution: the Kukruse Mine is to continue working the field on the future Mine No. 1, but Mine No. 1 is nevertheless to be constructed.

People who know something about the matter, in Moscow as well as in Estonia, consider that this resolution will lead to an unnecessary waste of state funds. The directors of the Chief Shale Administration also doubt the necessity of building Mine No. 1. In another two or three years, they say, the Kukruse Mine will have extracted the lion's share of the shale from the neighboring field and it obviously seems purposeless to everyone to construct an unnecessary mine.

I am not bringing up here many other secondary arguments on this matter; they have been thoroughly analyzed by specialists in Moscow as well as in Estonia. It is necessary only that their voice be fully heeded at the technical council.

One thing is already quite clear now: the extraction of Estonian shale is becoming an important factor in our Soviet economy.

The collective of the Kukruse Mine has raised a question of importance to the state. And precisely in this lies the strongest argument in its favor.

NEW PRODUCTS OF KIEV ENTERPRISES. (By Staff Correspondent P. Filimonov. Izvestia, Jan. 16, p. 2. 300 words. Summary:) Kiev—The factories of Kiev continue to enlarge the variety of their products. Recently the Gorky Machine-Tool Factory successfully completed production experiments on the design of a multiple-shaft automatic lathe which is the latest achievement of Soviet machine-tool construction. The tool is intended for the high-speed working of precision parts. It can grind, drill and cut inside and outside at the same time. All the processes are automatic, and one worker can handle several such machines.

The Kiev Red Excavator Factory will manufacture this year loaders for handling sand, gravel, etc., ditchdiggers, power shovels and concrete pourers for Moscow building materials factories.

The first batch of new complex equipment for the automatic operation of railroad switches was produced at the Transportation Signal Equipment Factory.

The Lepse Factory is producing eight new parts for tractors of different makes this year. The Union Power Equipment Parts Factory has received an order for parts for electrical instruments for the great construction projects. The Chief Machinery Plant is making new radiators for coke chemical plants. The shoe, knitwear and sewn goods enterprises of Kiev are increasing the variety of their products.

SOCIALIST COMPETITION TO REDUCE EXPENDITURE OF METAL ON EACH ARTICLE PRODUCED. (Izvestia, Jan. 17, p. 1. 150 words. Summary:) All personnel of the Stalin Auto Plant have joined in the competition to reduce expenditure of metal on each article produced.* Joint brigades of workers, technicians and designers are being created in the plant.

The Moscow Party Committee has approved this initiative and has obliged all Party and trade union organizations and indus-

* [For an account of this initiative see Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV, No. 2, p. 34.]

trial managers to organize such competition on a wide scale in Moscow and Moscow Province.

SMELT STEEL BY HIGH-SPEED METHODS ONLY. (By Semyon Yakimenko. *Pravda*, Jan. 18, p. 1. 1000 words. Condensed text:) ... Our brigade was one of the first to introduce high-speed smelting methods at the Zaporozhye Steel Mill. Last year we made over 70 high-speed heavy smeltings and saved over 100 hours of working time on the open-hearth furnace. ...

At the New Year I made a thorough examination of all my last year's work, of every shift and every high-speed smelting, and came to the conclusion that considerably more high-speed smeltings could be carried out than I had carried out so far. ... We resolved to undertake the following socialist obligations for 1952:

To carry out every smelting at high speed, reducing the time of each by one and a half hours in excess of the norm.

To carry out 450 smeltings on our furnace instead of the 250 fixed by the norm.

To reduce idle time of the furnace under hot and cold repair 4.2% as compared with last year.

To produce 25,000 tons more steel with our furnace than we did last year...

It has been calculated that last year the high-speed steel smelters at our mill saved an average of one hour on each smelting. Some individuals saved as much as one and a half or even two hours. ...

The steel smelters alone cannot cope with this task. Cooperation between them and workers in the sections and shops which service the open-hearth furnaces is of decisive importance. ...

Complex competition is developing at our mill. ...

Letter to the Editor: ESTABLISH ORDER IN MACHINERY WAREHOUSES. (By I. Rumyantsev. *Izvestia*, Jan. 18, p. 2. 500 words. Condensed text:) ... Unfortunately there are still many people who are not interested in preserving unused machinery.

In October, 1949, the Bezhetsk Interdistrict Farm Supply Department received a number of agricultural machines from the Bezhetsk Farm Machinery Factory. Some of the machines were immediately taken from the factory and given to the collective farms, but 30 scutchers and 32 clover hullers were left around the walls of the factory yard, where they lay in disorder until last year. Thus, through the fault of Comrade Ilyin, director of the Bezhetsk Interdistrict Farm Supply Department, new machines were ruined before reaching the collective farms.

A large number of machines accumulated at the Alexandria base of a trust doing construction work for coal enterprises. This equipment was only beginning to be put into order in 1951 and the job is far from being finished. ...

Last year the U.S.S.R. Ministry of the Lumber Industry received documents on the consignment of a large shipment of machinery for scrap which was being kept at the base of the Spartak Factory. The ministry officials who checked on the documents did not consider it necessary to look at the depreciation records, where the serviceability of the equipment was set at 70% instead of 20% to 30%, as shown in the documents. They did not bother to establish whether the machines had become useless from carelessness or whether the commission which wrote off the machinery had estimated the percentage of its depreciation incorrectly. ...

A precise inventory of all unused equipment would reveal worthless machinery which should be turned in for scrap metal. Equipment needing repair should be looked over, repaired and used for its proper purpose.

An acceleration in putting unused machines into use would give the state additional production capacity.

Agriculture

CONCERNING SOME POTENTIALITIES OF AGRICULTURE. (By U.S.S.R. Deputy Minister of Agriculture P. Lobanov. *Izvestia*, Jan. 17, pp. 2-3. 4000 words. Condensed text:) ... The past year was marked by further progress in socialist agricul-

ture. As in the preceding years, the total grain harvest exceeded 7,000,000,000 poods. By harvesting grain better and more quickly, the collective and state farms fulfilled their pledges on grain deliveries to the state ahead of schedule. In the 1951 harvest of food crops, 159,000,000 more poods of wheat and rye were delivered than in 1950. The total harvest of cotton, sugar beet and a number of other crops were also higher than in 1950. ...

The power equipment of agriculture has also increased. Our country now has more than 8600 Machine and Tractor Stations and specialized stations. The number of their tractors has been increased more than 50% since 1940. Thanks to the increase in mechanized farm equipment, almost all plowing has been mechanized on the collective farms this year, three-fourths of the sowing was done by tractor-drawn sowers, more than 60% of all the grain crop area was harvested by combines and the total amount of the harvest gathered by combine in the principal grain areas was 85% to 95%. As a result of the increase in mechanization and the organizational and economic strengthening of the collective farms, further progress has been made in farming and animal husbandry.

In the past year the Stalinist collective farm system again showed its strength and vitality. At the same time, in capitalist countries, the decline of agriculture continues and accelerates. According to a preliminary survey, the sown area in many capitalist countries decreased between 1950 and 1951, and so did the harvest of the main agricultural crops. ...

The collective and state farms and M.T.S. are faced with the problem of increasing the total harvest of grain crops, mainly by considerably increasing the yield of these crops, and of guaranteeing a further increase in wheat production, especially of hard wheat. By increasing the sown areas, and especially by sharply increasing the harvest yield, the lag in the production of cereal and bean crops must be overcome: millet, buckwheat, peas and others. Production of technical crops, especially cotton, long-staple flax and kok-sagyz, must be considerably increased. There is also the task of providing a sufficient supply of potatoes and vegetables to the population of the industrial centers by growing them nearby.

An increase in the head of communal livestock and a considerable increase in its productivity are the main tasks in animal husbandry. ...

Further progress in mechanization of agricultural production is envisaged for this year.

Suffice it to mention that the amount of tractor work done by the M.T.S. of the Ministry of Agriculture will be increased in comparison with 1951 by the equivalent of plowing 38,000,000 hectares of soft ground. The degree of mechanization of spring sowing is 78%, of winter sowing 88%, of harvesting grain crops 72%, of digging sugar beet 90%, of siloing fodder 58% and of hay mowing 41%.

More work must be done to carry out the Stalinist plan for the transformation of nature. ...

Agricultural technology has been considerably modernized and is constantly being improved. More than 150 types of highly productive new machines have been introduced into collective and state farm production. Not a single capitalist country produces such a number of new agricultural machines as the Soviet state does with its mighty industry. ...

All the M.T.S. in the country have huge production potentialities. In 1951 the time necessary for the main field work on the collective farms could have been cut in half if all the tractor drivers had fulfilled their norms and if the work had been done on the two-shift system. ...

Some M.T.S. directors do not devote sufficient attention to instructing tractor drivers. It often works like this: any person who has technically completed the courses is considered a trained tractor driver, though practically speaking he is not given any help and is not capable of repairing any slight breakdown in a tractor.

Another question is that of the operators of tractor-drawn equipment. Is it not obvious that the quality and the speed of field work depend to a large extent on these workers? Experience shows that the work of a tractor brigade is successful when there is a permanent staff of operators of tractor-drawn equipment. This is important also because under present conditions an operator of tractor-drawn equipment must know

how to handle not only one machine but a whole selection of different attachments and equipment. Cadres of tractor drivers should be selected primarily from among such operators of tractor-drawn equipment.

The most important tasks in the utilization of equipment in 1952 are the intensification of the complex mechanization of agricultural work and the introduction of it in those branches where manual labor is still predominant. It is well known, for instance, that our harvesting of grain crops is done almost entirely by machines. But the cleaning, drying and loading of grain on the threshing floors of many collective farms is still done by primitive methods, mainly by hand. ...

It is well known that care of potato crops demands much labor. In 1951 potatoes were planted in rows according to the cluster method on 300,000 hectares of collective farm land. This method made it possible to mechanize work between the rows and the harvesting of the potatoes, thus eliminating a great deal of manual labor and increasing the harvest yield. ...

M.T.S. officials should speed the mechanization of labor on livestock farms, help collective farmers to increase fodder production, improve the conditions for keeping livestock and achieve an increase in its productivity. ...

The achievements of biology and advanced experience together make up the golden fund of socialist agriculture.

Without setting ourselves a goal, discussing in detail all our agricultural achievements, or even enumerating them, we only point out that in general they reveal a real possibility of achieving, for instance, a grain harvest of 30 to 40 centners per hectare, of obtaining from cows 3000 to 4000 liters of milk a year, etc.—in other words, of doubling and tripling the present average indices on the basis of the level of technical development already achieved. ...

At present in the Soviet Union more than 1120 strains of grain, oil, silo and grass crops have been acclimatized to certain districts. Specialists believe that if all sown areas were planted with selected crops the country would receive an additional 100,000,000 pounds of grain and millions of pounds of vegetable oil.

There are enough selected seeds in the country to transfer completely to selected sowing of grain crops. But what usually happens? The state offers those collective farms which do not have their own seeds of acclimatized strains the opportunity to exchange the grain they have for selected seeds. However, the exchange operations in many districts are often dragged out until spring, until the roads are impassable, and then the local agencies send the selected seeds they have received from the state to those collective farms which are nearest the procurement centers. As for "remote" collective farms, they often have to be satisfied with their own seeds, even if they are not of high quality.

Each district, and within the district each collective farm, can and should in 1952 transfer to completely selected sowing of grain crops and ensure the quickest possible reproduction of high-harvest strains.

The chemical industry is increasing from year to year the production of mineral fertilizer. In 1950 agriculture received almost twice as much phosphate, potassium and nitrogen fertilizer as in 1940. However, agriculture's needs are much greater. In connection with this, the full and correct utilization of all kinds of local fertilizer acquires special importance as an effective means of increasing the harvest yield. The collective farms have great quantities of local fertilizer at their disposal. The available supplies of local fertilizer contain up to 3,000,000 tons of nitrogen, 1,200,000 tons of phosphate and 4,500,000 tons of potassium. The use of all this fertilizer on collective farm fields could yield additional tens of millions of tons of grain, sugar beet, cotton, potatoes and other crops.

However, the use of local fertilizer on collective farms is unsatisfactorily organized. Less than half of the available manure is used on the fields. In 1952 a considerable increase in use of local fertilizer has been envisaged. The plan for spreading manure has been set at 242,000,000 tons and for peat at 44,500,000 tons; most of it should be spread for this year's crops.

An important measure to ensure the successful use of local fertilizer is the creation on every collective farm of permanent groups of collective farmers with the necessary vehicles and draft

power for hauling. Wherever this method has been put into practice it has completely justified itself. In many cases, however, the directors of collective farms are reluctant to allot draft animals to this job, although such an "economy" is not useful but harmful.

Soviet scientific research and experimental institutions have thoroughly worked out the question of the rational use of fertilizer. They recommend granulation and composting. The transfer to the use of superphosphates in granular form increases four or fivefold the utilization of each unit of phosphoric acid in comparison with the usual powdered superphosphates. ...

In recent years the superiority of deep plowing of black-earth soils and deepening the plow sole on other soils (podsol, etc.) has been proved on millions of hectares of collective farm land. The additional harvest yield of deeply plowed soil is three to five centners per hectare of grain crops, 30 to 50 centners of sugar beet, etc. Moreover, this agricultural method will have an effect on the harvest yield of agricultural crops for several years to come.

The 1952 plan envisages the deep plowing of 18,000,000 hectares. ...

The leading sugar beet cultivators have ascertained, contrary to old-fashioned ideas and traditions, that it is impossible to stop care of sugar beets at the moment the leaves cover the space between rows but that it must be continued until the end of the growing period of the plants, that is right up to the time they are harvested. They usually cultivate between the rows at least five times. Team leader and Hero of Socialist Labor M. N. Tselera of the Malenkov Collective Farm, Polonnoye District, Kamenets-Podolsky Province, provided the sugar beets with superphosphates, potassium chloride and common salt in a solution of water for two or three weeks before the harvest. At that period it is possible not only to make the fertilizer penetrate the soil but also simply to spray the leaves with a 1% or 1.5% superphosphate solution. This, as experience has shown, increased by 1% to 2% the sugar contents of the beets, which is very important in increasing the production of sugar. ...

The directors of collective farms sometimes explain the low productivity of livestock by a lack of concentrates. This view is in complete disagreement with advanced experience and science. The use of green grass in the summer and good silage in the winter guarantees a milk yield of 4000 or 5000 liters per cow with a very insignificant amount of concentrates. This has been proved by the collective farms which have supplied livestock with succulent food the year around.

The methods proposed by science to increase considerably the yield of sown and natural grasses, root and ensilage crops have not been sufficiently utilized in practice. Up until now sufficient attention has not been paid to improving pastures and meadows. It must be taken into consideration that the collective farms procure 70% of their hay from mowing natural grass, while the pastures furnish more than 90% of the green fodder. By using the simplest methods of increasing the harvest yield of hay mowing over the whole grass area, an additional quantity of hay could be harvested sufficient to feed 8,000,000 head of cattle for a year. ...

At present scientific research on the most important questions of agriculture and also propaganda and the introduction of advanced experience are conducted on the basis of a plan which takes account of regional peculiarities. This plan, like all the rest of our plans, is a law, the fulfillment of which is obligatory for all agricultural agencies, collective and state farms and M.T.S. All agricultural propaganda should be subordinated to the task of fulfilling the state plan, since this is its purpose and concrete goal.

The agricultural specialists have a leading role to play in disseminating the achievements of science and advanced experience. ...

It is very important that the agronomists, zootechnicians, veterinarians, engineers and mechanics should know how to combine daily propaganda of specialized knowledge with its practical application to production. ...

Purposefulness and concreteness are necessary above all in propagandizing what is new and advanced. At present in the provinces and districts conferences of leading farmers and report and election meetings are in progress on the collective

farms. It would be useful at these conferences and meetings to analyze in a businesslike and profound manner why this or that district or collective farm did not fulfill this or that state plan, to show them what potentialities they have and to outline how these potentialities could be used this year so that the state plans may be unconditionally fulfilled and overfulfilled. And here there cannot be one answer for everyone; each farm has its own local potentialities which can be discovered only with the help of all the collective farmers, their creative initiative and experience. ...

(Editorial)—**IMPROVE COMPUTATION OF LABOR NORMS ON COLLECTIVE FARMS.** (Sotsialisticheskoye zemledeliye, Jan. 10, p. 1. 1300 words. Condensed text:) ... The correct computation of labor norms for field and other work is of great importance in the struggle for the further progress and strengthening of the communally owned sector of the collective farms. The establishment of progressive work norms is a vital requisite for the full utilization of the farm's labor resources, for higher labor productivity on the communal sector and for an increase in the communally owned wealth of the artel.

Showing special concern for improving the organization of payment for labor on the collective farms, the Party and government have helped the collective farms to eliminate serious shortcomings in determining collective farm work norms. The new model output norms and unified evaluation of work in terms of workdays* approved by the government are based on the wealth of practical experience gained by the leading collective farms. They have played a tremendous role in providing systematized norms and payment of labor on the collective farms and in increasing the labor efficiency of the collective farmers.

Carrying out the instructions of the Party and government, many collective farms annually check up on fulfillment of work norms and revise them, taking into account the special conditions of work on the given collective farm and the level of labor productivity attained by leading collective farmers.

On the Victory Collective Farm, Sosnovka District, Tambov Province, where serious attention is paid to computing work norms, the norms are annually revised and, for many types of work, raised. This ensures increased labor productivity and helps to reduce the number of workday units expended. In 1951, for example, the collective farm did more work than in 1950 but expended 13,000 fewer workday units. In the Testament of Ilyich Collective Farm, Arbuzinka District, Nikolayev Province, field work norms have been raised 25% to 15% in the last five years. ...

Every collective farm has unlimited possibilities for improving its work by establishing correct work norms. However, these possibilities are far from being properly utilized in all areas. Many artels still show serious shortcomings in establishing norms for the work of the collective farmers.

Take for example the Red Field Collective Farm, Kalyazin District, Kalinin Province. This artel used obsolete and very inadequate norms for its field work in 1951, norms not discussed or approved by a general meeting of the collective farmers. For example, the daily norm for plowing all types of land was set at half a hectare, with one norm set at two workdays, while the daily norm for a one-way wooden harrow was set at three hectares, valued at 2.5 workdays instead of the prescribed 1.5. Norms were not set for work for the general operation of the collective farm and its auxiliary enterprises, and workdays for this work were credited on a day-for-day basis. ...

In order to solve the main tasks in agriculture—achieving a marked increase in the yield of all farm crops, a rapid increase in the number of communal livestock and a simultaneous in-

* [A workday is the unit used in computing the labor of collective farmers; a quota of daily work per person, graded according to the kind and quality of the work. Thus a skilled farmer may earn more workdays in a day than an unskilled cowherd, and an efficient skilled farmer may earn more than one performing the same work but not performing as much of it in the same span of time.—Trans.]

crease in livestock productivity—it is necessary that every collective farm strive for complete and correct utilization of the artel's labor resources, cutting down work time and skillfully distributing manpower in a planned manner. This can be done only if progressive output norms are established, norms which will encourage increased labor productivity in all phases of collective farm production.

The artel directors must organize checkups on norms for all work: field work, horticulture, animal husbandry, the work of auxiliary enterprises, etc. Agricultural specialists, managers, brigade and team leaders and leading collective farmers should be enlisted in this task and care should be taken to avoid the errors made by a number of collective farms in determining labor norms. The Chongarets Collective Farm in Stavropol Territory, for example, established 1951 norms on the basis of average output for various types of field work. The result of this faulty practice was that the norms for many types of work turned out to be lower than before and did not tend to encourage productive use of manpower and increased labor productivity.

When work norms in force on collective farms are reviewed it is essential to raise them toward the level of productivity attained by leading workers so that lagging collective farmers may become the equals of the advanced ones.

Serious attention should be paid to establishing norms for various kinds of auxiliary work not connected with actual farming operations, since in many collective farms no norms are set for this work and as a result labor discipline and organization suffer. Leading collective farms have already accumulated rich experience in establishing norms for such types of work. It is time that agricultural organizations generalized the experience of leading artels. The republic Councils of Ministers and the territory and province executive committees can advise the collective farms to adopt supplementary work norms for work not covered by the norms approved by the government. ...

TRAIN MACHINE OPERATORS WITH CARE. (By A. Karamyshev, Staff Correspondent for the Altai Territory. Pravda, Jan. 16, p. 2. 900 words. Summary:) The Altai's agriculture receives more and more modern equipment every year. In the past year alone the Machine and Tractor Stations of the territory received several thousand different machines. The success of M.T.S. work depends now on the personnel, who must know how to use this machinery to its utmost capacity. The territory has a large army of equipment operators, many of them Heroes of Socialist Labor, who not only are expert in operating the machines but also work out new methods of using them.

Comrade Vasilenko, director of the Topchikha M.T.S. and Deputy to the Russian Republic Supreme Soviet, takes great interest in his equipment operators. Many of the tractor brigade leaders, tractor drivers and combine operators have been working at the station for ten to 15 years. Every year refresher training is given for them in special schools and courses, and progressive methods are widely disseminated. This past year each tractor at the station worked an average of 550 hectares. At present 90 tractor drivers from this station are studying in mechanization schools instead of the 30 planned.

However, in general the utilization of complex equipment in the territory is unsatisfactory. In the past year hundreds of machines were idle in many M.T.S. because of a shortage of tractor drivers and combine operators, and very important agricultural work was delayed. As a result of the lack of experience of the cadres, complex machines in many M.T.S. are not used to their full capacity and get out of order before they should. A considerable number of the M.T.S. did not fulfill the state plans for tractor work.

An extensive network of mechanization schools has been set up in the Altai. Fourteen schools are intended to train thousands of caterpillar tractor drivers and combine operators. The courses were meant to start Oct. 1, but only in November did the territory executive committee pass a resolution on the plan for selecting students and preparing the school for the new academic year. As a result of this many schools started late and do not now have a full enrollment. But the territory

agricultural administration complacently declares that the territory is not in last place according to the statistics of the Ministry of Agriculture, and does not take any measures to enroll people in the mechanization schools.

New equipment demands a high level of knowledge from its operators. Schools must teach them how to operate diesel tractors, self-propelled combines and other new machines, but some schools give very poor instruction in the operation of these machines. Formalism predominates. The training is not sufficiently practical. All this is because the territory organizations do not have proper control over the work of the schools. The M.T.S. themselves should do much work to train cadres, but the M.T.S. directors do not draw the collective farm youth into taking courses.

The responsibility for organizing refresher courses for machine operators without their having to leave their work lies with the propaganda administration of the territory agricultural administration, but it organizes this work very poorly.

The territory executive committee passed a resolution on the training of equipment operators, but did not check on its fulfillment. The Altai Territory Party Committee should take decisive measures to organize the training of these operators.

PREDATORY ANIMALS HUNTED. (By Staff Correspondent D. Popel. *Izvestia*, Jan. 17, p. 2. Complete text:) Archangel—In the winter months in Archangel Province there is increased hunting of bears and wolves, which do much damage to animal husbandry. Hunter Yershov, who earns his living in the forests of Verkhnyaya Toima District, is one of the best hunters of these beasts of prey. Recently Comrade Yershov killed a large bear, his eighth this season.

Nenets Comrade Valei, who lives in Amderma District, and Komi Comrade Dvoynikov, who hunts in Kanino-Timan District, have distinguished themselves in combating wolves. These hunters have killed 14 beasts of prey.

Military Affairs

HANDBOOK ON SERVICEMEN'S PRIVILEGES. (By M. Chorniykh. *Krasnaya zvezda*, Jan. 17, p. 2. 1500 words. Condensed text:) The laws of our Soviet state give many privileges and advantages to servicemen and their families. This is a striking indication of the constant concern of the Bolshevik party and Soviet government for Soviet servicemen and their families, and an expression of the deep love which the working people of the Soviet Union bear to their brave army.

The advantages and privileges accorded servicemen are set forth in numerous legislative documents, and now the Armed Forces Publishing House has issued a handbook on these privileges compiled by Maj. A. P. Grekov of the Judge Advocate General's Department (Armed Forces Publishing House, 1951). ...

Let us quote as an example certain privileges described in the handbook.

For purposes of grants and pensions awarded under state social insurance, time spent in the Soviet Army is counted both for total length of working time and for total uninterrupted working time, provided that a serviceman resumes work within three months after his release from military service, not including time spent in traveling to his permanent place of employment.

Privates on temporary active duty may keep the living quarters they occupied before call-up for the first three months of their period of service. After that the living quarters are placed at the disposal of the local Soviet in the normal way until they return from service, when they have a right to the quarters they occupied before their military service. They retain this right for six months after the date of their release, and other persons occupying the quarters must vacate them on two weeks' notice.

In cases where a surplus of living space becomes available as a result of the call-up of a member of the family into the army, this is paid for at the normal rate during the whole time that the serviceman is in the military service and for six months after his release.

Collective farm establishments or individual peasant families in which, because a son or the head of the family is on active

military service with the Soviet Army, no able-bodied persons remain except the wife of the serviceman and children under eight, are completely exempt from payment of the agricultural tax.

The handbook also describes the privileges accorded to the families of soldiers and noncommissioned officers on temporary active duty with regard to compulsory deliveries of agricultural products to the state.

Establishments of collective farmers, workers, employees, individual peasants and other citizens in whose families a member of the family is on active military service in the Soviet Army are exempt from meat deliveries if there is no other able-bodied member of the family to take charge of the establishment other than the wife or mother of the serviceman and children under seven.

Milk delivery quotas are reduced by one-half for such families if the family contains, in addition to the able-bodied wife or mother of the serviceman, two or more persons unable to work, including children under seven.

Soldiers and NCOs on temporary active duty and cadets in military academies are exempt from payment of the tax on bachelors, single citizens and persons with small families. This privilege is also extended to NCOs who have volunteered for extended active duty, provided they are not receiving allowances for their rank. Wives of servicemen as referred to above are also exempt from payment of this tax regardless of their sources of income. ...

Certain statements in the handbook are out of date. One is confused by the assertion that privates and NCOs are allowed to send not more than three letters a month postage free (p. 82). For Article 54 of the Universal Military Service Law of Sept. 1, 1939, reads: "Letters may be sent postage free from their units by Red Army Privates and NCOs on temporary active duty. Letters addressed to Red Army privates and NCOs on temporary active duty may also be sent postage free to their units." The article does not limit the number of letters. ...

Culture

ON WORK OF CHILDREN'S LIBRARIES.—Conference in Young Communist League Central Committee. (*Pravda*, Jan. 18, p. 2. Complete text:) A conference was held in the Young Communist League Central Committee to discuss the guidance of children's reading. Heads of children's libraries, librarians, methodologists and Young Communist and Young Pioneer officials from Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Minsk, Tallin, Lvov, Novosibirsk and other cities of the country took part in its work.

The speaker and those who spoke in discussion noted that recently many works remarkable for their high ideology, truthfulness to life and pedagogical purposefulness have been written for children. In our country children's books are printed in large numbers. A wide network of children's libraries with large supplies of books has been organized.

Many libraries have gained valuable experience in guiding children's reading. In order to publicize books, libraries organize conferences, literary evenings and exhibits of children's literature. All these measures are carried out by the libraries in close connection with the educational work of the schools.

The speakers made many proposals on the work of the Russian Republic Ministry of Education, the Russian Republic Academy of Pedagogical Science and the cultural-enlightenment institutions. The library officials spoke in favor of intensifying methodological assistance to the libraries. They spoke of the necessity of printing more bibliographical and methodological literature, of replenishing the children's libraries and of taking a constant interest in selecting and training cadres for children's libraries.

The participants in the conference noted the necessity of broadening the subject matter of children's literature, of increasing the number of copies of books published by the State Children's Literature Publishing House, as well as by other publishing houses, and also of improving their formats.

The role of the Y.C.L. in improving the work of children's libraries occupied an important place in the speeches of the

conference participants. It was pointed out that Y.C.L. organizations should increase their assistance to schools and children's libraries.

RESTORATION OF GRAND PETERHOF PALACE. (Izvestia, Jan. 17, p. 1. Complete text:) Leningrad—In the city of Petrodvorets work on reconstruction of the outstanding monument of 18th-century Russian architecture, the Grand Peterhof Palace, is being carried out.

During the war the central part of the palace was blown up by the Hitlerites, leaving only a half-ruined doorway and the gaping apertures of windows. Now the walls of the building have been restored. In many chambers floor and ceiling beams have been replaced, and the exterior of the palace and all its halls are being restored to their former appearance. The builders are making extensive use of historical documents, blueprints, engravings and descriptions.

This summer visitors to Petrodvorets will see from the Lower Park side the completely reconstructed facade of the palace, and against this background the famous statue of Samson in the fountain. Interior decoration work in the palace is to continue.

Education

LARGE DETACHMENT OF INTELLIGENTSIA. (Pravda, Jan. 17, p. 1. Complete text:) Kishinev—A large detachment of intelligentsia—about 50,000 people—is now working in the cities and villages of Moldavia.

The village of Chekolteny, where under the bourgeois regime the tax collectors were considered the most educated people, now has about 40 agronomists, teachers, doctors and farm equipment operators. The children of the collective farmers receive a secondary education in their native village. Many of them study in the institutes of Kishinev, Tiraspol, Soroki and other cities.

The flow of Moldavian youth into higher educational institutions is constantly increasing. Twice as many young people are studying in the first-year classes of Kishinev University and the agricultural, medical, pedagogical and other institutes created after the war as were in 1950. An extensive correspondence course system has been organized.

At present persons with a higher education in Moldavia are being trained in more than 40 specialties, including mathematics, chemistry, geology and medicine.

The fraternal republics are providing much help in training cadres of intelligentsia. Every year a large number of Moldavian scientific workers and specialists improve their knowledge in the higher educational institutions and research institutes of Moscow and Leningrad.

Letter to the Editor: MINISTRY'S HELP IS NEEDED. (By Heads of Departments of Leningrad M. I. Kalinin Polytechnic Institute: Honored Scientist Prof. A. Morozov; Professors V. Baumgart, A. Basevich, A. Belov, P. Glebov, O. Ditts, I. Levi, A. Urazov, V. Florin, M. Chertousov, R. Chugayev and Yu. Yagn and Docent S. Okorokov. Izvestia, Jan 18, p. 2. 500 words. Summary:) Leningrad—Before the war the hydrotechnical faculty of the M. I. Kalinin Polytechnic Institute in Leningrad graduated more than 2000 engineers, hydrotechnicians and builders. In 1948 a reclamation faculty was formed out of the hydrotechnical faculty and the year before last a special hydrotechnical construction department was set up, which had a two and a half year course for those graduated from technicums. Courses were also organized to improve the qualifications of engineers working on the great construction projects.

Twenty years ago a special building was constructed for the hydrotechnical faculty, and before the war all laboratories, libraries, drafting rooms and offices were located there. But in 1947, by order of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Higher Education, the hydrotechnical building was turned into a dormitory for the workers of the ministry's building organizations, and the hydrotechnical faculty was moved to other, less comfortable and more crowded quarters and deprived of its laboratories. At the end of 1950 the ministry set deadlines of Jan. 1 and

July 1, 1951, for clearing the building. But even after this the dormitory continued to occupy the building with the knowledge of the ministry. At the beginning of this academic year the institute directors managed to clear the first and part of the second floor, but the faculty is spread out in two different buildings and cannot work normally. The remaining floors of the hydrotechnical building must be cleared and repairs must be completed on the first floor. Only with the help of the ministry can we organize the necessary laboratories here.

Follow-up on a Pravda Report: 'WHAT IMPEDES TRAINING OF SCHOLARS.' (Pravda, Jan. 16, p. 2. Complete text:) Having discussed the article published under the above heading in Pravda Dec. 17, 1951, the bureau of the Estonian Party Central Committee recognized as correct the criticism of shortcomings in the training of scholars in the republic.

It was decided that the question of work with graduate students in scientific and higher educational institutions should be discussed at a meeting of the Estonian Party Central Committee bureau.

The Estonian Academy of Sciences, the Tallin Polytechnic Institute, the Tartu State University and the Estonian Agricultural Academy should present in the near future to the Estonian Party Central Committee their plans for admitting graduate students in 1952. In making up plans it was suggested that they pay special attention to training specialists in Estonian language, literature and history.

The Arts

Film: 'COUNTRY DOCTOR.' (By U.S.S.R. People's Artist M. Chiaureli. Izvestia, Jan. 18, p. 3. 2000 words. Condensed text:) Sergei Gerasimov's latest work, the film "Country Doctor,"[†] has been released. After producing the heroic epic "Young Guard," one of the most talented of Soviet film workers has turned to the lives of the rank-and-file working people of our time, to their everyday work and interests. From this material he has created an exciting picture of the triumph of what is new in the consciousness of the people, showing the beauty in the souls of the builders of a communist society.

Unlike "Young Guard," "Country Doctor" shows neither great upheavals caused by war nor major events on a large, public scale. Everything in the film is modest—from the subject, which is based on the life of a collective farm village, to the director's and actors' vivid treatment, far removed from any outward decorativeness or the desire to interest the audience in anything other than the interests of the heroes of the piece. And yet the film shows in an impressive manner the growth of a young individual, which is a major part of our reality.

The growth of the young individual is described by Maria Smirnova's scenario. The plot can be told literally in a few lines.

The young doctor Tatyana Kazakova arrives in the collective farm village of Goryachiye Klyuchi. Things were hard for her at first. First it was necessary to overcome her own inexperience and a real initial distrust on the part of colleagues and patients. She struggled for the right to become a real doctor, the friend and helper of the workers of the countryside, not only when they were ill but in all their personal and public life as well. The spiritual growth of the heroine in the process of overcoming difficulties, the continuously expanding sphere of her activities, the victory of the young doctor who has become a worthy successor and furtherer of the cause of her senior comrade and a respected person close to the whole collective farm group—this is what in essence determines the content of the film. ...

The role of the young doctor Kazakova is played by U.S.S.R. People's Artist Tamara Makarova. ... Like all Soviet citizens, Kazakova naturally places her personal interests in the background, making them secondary to inspired labor for the good

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. III, No. 51, p. 30.

† "Country Doctor," a color feature film; scenario by M. Smirnova; director S. Gerasimov; cameraman V. Rapoport; film editors I. Stepanov and I. Ikonnikova; music by N. Budashkin; produced by M. Gorky Film Studio, Moscow, 1951.

of the homeland. This labor becomes the main goal of her life. Like thousands of other Soviet citizens, Kazakova has gone to work on a hard front—not even in a district hospital, but in one in a remote village. ...

Makarova turns in a good performance in the scene where Kazakova first meets Arsenyev. She thinks that she is dealing with a conservative person of stubborn, unadaptable character. Somehow one senses an inner reserve in Kazakova's attitude toward the old doctor, but at the same time her behavior is very natural for a new doctor. Actually, the relationship between Arsenyev and Kazakova is somewhat strained at first, but the veteran of rural medical work soon becomes convinced that he is dealing not with a delicate person who is afraid of difficulties but with a serious and intelligent individual who has all the qualifications for responsible, independent work. Mutual distrust gives way to close creative collaboration, which benefits both the old doctor and the young one. And when Arsenyev falls ill, the whole weight of the work in the hospital and of visiting patients, as well as taking care of the old doctor, falls on Kazakova's shoulders. This intense work is what brings out the best qualities in the young doctor. ...

The creation of the genuine, attractive figure of the young doctor Kazakova is a great creative achievement for the actress Tamara Makarova.

Russian Republic People's Artist Grigory Belov has scored no less a success in the role of Arsenyev. ...

S. Gerasimov knows how to use a few precise strokes to sketch the psychological nature of the individual, to define his interests, the trend of his thoughts and feelings. ... Director S. Gerasimov and cameraman V. Rapoport have made a film with great taste and a fine sense of proportion, while the actors in the film have been quite successful. Nevertheless, one cannot ignore certain shortcomings. It would seem that scenario writer M. Smirnova and the director have restricted to too great a degree the field of action of the main characters, the field of their interests and their contacts.

What is the life of a young doctor in a new collective farm village? After all, it has much in common with the life of a young teacher, agronomist, engineer or representative of any other section of the new collective farm intelligentsia which continues to grow in our villages. The Party and Soviet government show constant concern for raising the level of production and culture in the villages and eliminating the difference between city and countryside. And each of the representatives of the intelligentsia is not a narrow specialist in his field, but a great social force, an active participant in building a new life in the village, the instrument of the policy of the Party and Soviet state, tied in the closest manner possible to the entire life and all the interests of the people. However, the film shows mostly the professional side of the doctors' life.

The story of the young doctor's love for a young agronomist has not come out successfully in the picture. The agronomist is not clearly defined in the film and is lacking in interest. And even such an excellent actress as T. Makarova feels restricted in the scenes showing her love for the agronomist (the actor V. Kapustin). The audience is not attracted by this love as it is excited and attracted by the mounting feeling of friendly attachment between Kazakova and the old doctor Arsenyev, for example.

The negative character of the young doctor Tyomkin (the actor Dudaryov) is developed in a one-sided and almost grotesque manner. Tyomkin is unable to find his place in the struggle of Soviet citizens to rebuild their lives, even though his colleagues strive to guide him along the channel of common creative labor.

In general, however, "Country Doctor" constitutes a new and significant victory of Soviet film art. In the upright, attractive characters of its heroes the movie-goer will recognize Soviet citizens, inspired builders of a communist society.

ONE MISTAKE IN AN INTERESTING ARTICLE. (By L. Lazarev, graduate student in Moscow State University. Literaturnaya gazeta, Jan. 15, p. 3. 700 words. Condensed text:) M. Isakovsky's poetry deservedly enjoys the recognition of millions of readers. We read with attention and lively interest the poet's articles in the press on problems relating to craftsmanship and the song genre. It is therefore all the more

necessary to note that Isakovsky's perceptive article "Notes on a Certain Article," published in Novy mir (No. 10, 1951), an article dealing with the vital question of the popular character of the Soviet song, contains certain clearly erroneous statements.

Trying to describe as briefly as possible "the origin of the old Russian folk song," M. Isakovsky speaks as follows about our art in the past:

"The art of those times (first aristocratic and then bourgeois or bourgeois-aristocratic art) was separated from the people by a 'Chinese Wall,' and the people could derive no benefit from it. Nor could they absorb it, because this art was in its whole spirit and tendency substantially alien to their interests. It was an antipopular art.

"Under these circumstances the people were obliged to create and did create their own art, and in particular their songs. ...

Having declared all works of aristocratic and bourgeois writers to be antipopular, M. Isakovsky then makes certain reservations. For instance, he stresses the point that "Pushkin is rightly considered a great Russian popular poet." He also writes that, apart from the songs created by the people themselves, "artistic and literary works created by the progressive people of the age did penetrate to the people. Thus, for instance, many poems by Pushkin, Nekrasov and others penetrated and became songs. And these songs, although they were of literary origin, were so close to the people both in form and content that the people adopted them as their own."

In this reservation we again find emphasized the "penetration" of works of professional men of letters to the people, but no real, objective evaluation of the essence of the works of these gifted spokesmen for the people's interests.

The tendency to separate popular art and literature from the main stream is fundamentally erroneous. And one must regret that the editors of Novy mir have not taken up a clear position on the problem of evaluating the advanced literature of the past.

GERMAN FILM FESTIVAL ENDS

FILM FESTIVAL OF FRIENDSHIP. (By U.S.S.R. People's Artist Mikhail Chiaureli. Pravda, Jan 17, p. 3. 1500 words. Summary:) The very fact that the first festival of German Democratic Republic films took place in the U.S.S.R. is significant. During the heroic, selfless struggle of the Soviet people against Hitlerite Germany Comrade Stalin stated that it was not our aim to annihilate the German people or destroy the German state. The rout of fascism and the founding of the German Democratic Republic opened for the German people the path to peace and prosperity. The best and most progressive figures in German art are now devoting all their energies to serving their own people and educating them in the spirit of peaceful democracy.

Between 1919 and 1930 German cinematography made no small number of talented films which won for it well-merited recognition throughout the world. And when, during the years of fascist mastery, German cinematography was turned into a tool for the propaganda of misanthropic Hitlerite ideas, the best progressive leaders of the German film industry refused to collaborate with the Nazis. The fascist hangmen tortured many of them in Gestapo concentration camps and torture chambers.

A group of German cinematographers overcame great difficulties in laying the groundwork for Germany's new, democratic cinematography. Film production was resumed in the Ufa studios, which had been destroyed by American aviation. DEFA [German Film Company] has released about 50 feature films in the few years of its existence. It is true that there have been serious errors in the work of the masters of German cinematography, and even outright betrayal by certain directors and actors who preferred to serve the interests of the American-British imperialists by helping to produce concoctions to poison and destroy the consciousness of the masses of the people.

But what tremendous satisfaction the best masters of free German cinematography experienced when they saw that their films were so well received by audiences in democratic Germany, the Soviet Union and the people's democracies!

During my stay in the German Democratic Republic I became

personally convinced that the basic changes which are taking place among the masses of workers and the intelligentsia could not fail to influence the enthusiastic, talented masters of the new German cinematography. With all my heart I wish them still more enthusiasm in producing films about the best representatives of their people and its struggle for peace and German unity.

I would like to say once more that in working together on the film "The Fall of Berlin" the writer Peter Pavlenko and I strove to create a great film saga about the exploit of the Soviet people and its historic victory over Hitlerite Germany. But we addressed our film to the German people too, which was treacherously deceived by the fascist bosses who plunged it into the abyss of bloody war and unbelievable suffering.

We believe in the bright future of the new, unified democratic Germany and in the growing friendship between the peace-loving peoples of the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic.

MEETING OF CINEMA EXPERTS. (Izvestia, Jan. 20, p. 4. Complete text:) The festival of German Democratic Republic films was a great success in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev and other cities of the Soviet Union. In Moscow alone more than 1,000,000 people saw the films presented during the festival.

Yesterday participants in the festival met Soviet film workers at the Moscow Film Club.

The guests were warmly welcomed by directors V. Pudovkin, I. Pyryev and L. Arnstam.

Speeches in reply were made by Sepp Schwab, Albert Garbe, Irene Korb, Heynau Brandes and Werner Peters, who thanked the Soviet cinema experts for their warm welcome and the great help they had shown to the youthful film industry of the German Democratic Republic.

STALIN PRIZE DISCUSSIONS

IN COMPETITION FOR STALIN PRIZES. (Pravda, Jan. 16, p. 1. Complete text:) Yesterday a regular plenary session of the Committee on Stalin Prizes in Art and Literature took place.

The session discussed film productions and music. Reports were made by I. G. Bolshakov and T. N. Khrennikov.

Feature and documentary films have been entered for 1951 Stalin Prizes. The majority of them are devoted to the theme of socialist construction and the inspired creative labor of the peoples of the Soviet Union. Among the musical works are operas, oratorios, symphonic suites and poems, songs and dances by composers from many of the Union republics. Among the new works are compositions about V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin, the great construction projects of communism and peace and friendship among peoples.

The following persons took part in the discussion: A. Fadeyev, A. Goldenveiser, D. Shostakovich, V. Zakharov, Yu. Shaporin, N. Golovanov, A. Novikov, K. Karayev, A. Gulakyan, I. Pyryev, A. Venclova, S. Mukanov, S. Mikhalkov, M. Tursun-zade and others.

IN COMMITTEE FOR STALIN PRIZES IN FIELD OF ART AND LITERATURE. (Izvestia, Jan. 17, p. 1. Complete text:) A regular plenary session of the Committee on Stalin Prizes in the Field of Art and Literature was held Jan. 16. Works of painting, sculpture and graphic arts were discussed.

In their speeches D. Shmarinov, V. Kemenov and B. Loganson described the works of graphic arts entered in the Stalin Prize competition for 1951.

The entries were very varied, including large canvases, drawings, posters and sculptured portraits depicting the labor heroism of the Soviet people and their active struggle for peace. Huge sculptured monuments were also presented.

A. Fadeyev, N. Tikhonov, A. Popov, A. Goldenveiser, A. Gerasimov, P. Krylov, A. Gulakyan, V. Yefanov, D. Shostakovich, A. Mordvinov, A. Khorava, D. Blagoi and others took part in the discussion.

OTHER ITEMS

FOLK ART EXHIBIT. (By D. Zarapin. Pravda, Jan. 18, p. 2. 500 words. Summary:) The All-Russian Applied Art Exhibit

opened Jan. 17 in Moscow; there are more than 2500 exhibits in the 12 rooms, showing remarkable products of stone, glass, china, metal, wood and bone, decorative cloth, carpet, lace and embroidery made in the past five years. There are works here by more than 700 people, young as well as old artists, many of whom have lovingly engraved pictures of the great leaders V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin in their works. Many of the sculptures are group or individual portraits of Soviet people and well-known literary figures. The glass products are outstanding. The work of the Palekh artists deserves particular attention. Many of these and other miniatures depict the happy life of the Soviet people, their struggle for peace and communism. The wood carvings are on a variety of subjects; most them come from Bogorodskoye village, Moscow Province. The silver, gold and bone articles are in a separate room. The silver and gold products from Veliky Ustyug, Kubachi (Dagestan) and Krasnoye Selo (Kostroma Province) and also the engravings from Zlatoust attract much attention. The exhibit has made a great impression.

Literature

ON WORK OF PARTY ORGANIZATION OF UNION OF SOVIET WRITERS. (By B. Rodionov, Director of Moscow City Party Committee Propaganda and Agitation Department. Literaturnaya gazeta, Jan. 19, p. 2. 2300 words. Condensed text:) In recent years, guided by the decrees of the Party Central Committee and Comrade Stalin's directives on ideological questions, Moscow writers have produced many ideologically and artistically valuable works which merit the attention of Soviet writers.

This has been positive evidence of the ideological and political work done by the Party organization of the Union of Soviet Writers. ...

Nevertheless there are serious shortcomings in the work of the union's Party committee. As was recently noted by the bureau of the Moscow City Party Committee in its resolution on the report of the Party committee of the Union of Soviet Writers, the Party committee has not been sufficiently insistent in putting through a number of measures designed to improve the literary work of Moscow writers. As a result of insufficient ideological and political work among Moscow writers certain of them have committed serious errors in their works; plays, stories and poetry written on a low ideological and artistic level have been accepted in the press. The quality of translations from the languages of the fraternal republics has proved unsatisfactory. There are still instances of journals published in Moscow printing weak and even ideologically defective works, of editors and the Communists in editorial offices failing to wage a vigorous struggle against them. ...

The Party committee has not given sufficient help to the officials of the Union of Soviet Writers in revealing and overcoming shortcomings in the ideological and artistic life of the union. It has been weak in analyzing the artistic processes taking place in our literature and in a number of instances has found itself confronted with errors already committed. Even so very important an article as Pravda's "Against Ideological Distortions in Literature" was not discussed by the union's Party organization. ...

The Secretariat of the Union of Soviet Writers has not guided the work of the sections; officials of the union have not attended their meetings, and some have even begun to talk of the expediency of "dissolving" the sections. This could lead to curtailment of a very effective form of ideological and artistic work among the writers, deprive the Presidium and Secretariat of the widespread public support of men of letters and bureaucratize the administrative agencies of the Union of Soviet Writers. The Party committee noticed this danger in time, set up Party groups in the sections, strengthened control over them and worked out a regulation governing them. ... However, reorganization of the work of the sections has hardly begun to take effect. ...

There are also important shortcomings in the work of the apparatus of the union itself. Many administrative posts have not been filled for a long time, and a number of commissions

are working very badly. The bureau of the Commission on National Literatures (chairman Comrade Klimovich) is often not informed about what is going on in the literary life of the Union and autonomous republics. It has also overlooked serious errors. Thus the members of the commission failed to take note of V. Sosyura's ideologically defective poem "Love the Ukraine," the libretto of the opera "Bogdan Khmelnitsky," which distorts historical truth, and other works. ...

The bureau of the Moscow City Party Committee instructed the Party committee to intensify its supervision over the Party organizations of Literaturnaya gazeta, the Soviet Writer Publishing House and the magazines Oktyabr, Novy mir, Znamya, and Soviet Literature (in foreign languages) and over all their editorial employees. ...

The Party committee should pay special attention to the primary party unit of Moscow writers, which comprises more than half the members of the Party organization of the Union of Soviet Writers. ...

Only the weak political and educational work of the Party organization among non-Party writers can explain the fact that during 1951 only two writers were admitted as Party candidates. Of the 12 candidates in this Party organization ten have remained candidates for longer than the time prescribed. ...

A serious defect in the ideological and artistic activity of the Union of Soviet Writers is that neither the Party committee nor the Secretariat holds artistic discussions and theoretical conferences on the most topical questions relating to the development of Soviet literature. ...

The Party organization should help the officials of the Union of Soviet Writers to enlist a wider circle of men of letters in a many-sided social, political and artistic life, educating them not only as great artists but also as public figures. This will enable certain officials of the union to unburden themselves of many obligations which they sometimes do not have time to meet. It would also be reasonable to expect more activity in directing the Writers' Union from such leading authors as, for instance, Comrades Kozhevnikov, Panferov and Tvardovsky. ...

Literary Notes: VOICE OF FIGHTING WRITER. (By I. Ibragimov. Izvestia, Jan. 19, p. 2. 800 words. Summary:) A profound truth and genuine democracy, a burning interest in the fate of ordinary people and a passionate hatred for the enslavers attract us in the stories of the outstanding Turkish writer Sabahattin Ali, which have been collected in the book "House of Profit." * This book presents us with a terrible picture of the lack of rights of the Turkish people under the yoke of local Turkish rulers and their foreign masters.

In the story "Birthright" an 80-year-old man is thrown into jail simply because he cannot pay a bribe to an official. His son is a cripple. In addition to all their troubles, which they manage to survive, the kulak takes away the old peasant's last small plot of land, thereby dooming the family to death by starvation. In "The Cart," the son of a country rich man kills the son of an old woman alone in the world. She dares not appeal to a court because she knows that to have dealings with a Turkish court is worse than the death of a son. The tragic fate of a poor woman who dies in jail of tuberculosis, of a little porter who is forced to do work beyond his strength, of a family which has been forced to pay all its money to a doctor for the birth of a child—the tragic fate of all these heroes is the tragedy of the people of Turkey. Alongside the world of poverty and suffering, Sabahattin Ali presents the world of luxury and wealth, the world of merchants and officials, obedient servants of the American monopolists.

The satirical story "The Happy Dog" is typical. In it the writer exposes those who live off the sufferings of the Turkish people. It is a story of the dog of a rich man, who is kept in luxury and surrounded with care. "My soul," writes the author, "burns with the desire to describe the pleasant, the joyful and gay. Oh, if all my compatriots had one-tenth as much in life as that happy dog has, I give you my word that I would not write another sad story!"

In the stories "Lecture" and "Asphalted Road" Sabahattin

* Sabahattin Ali, "House of Profit," Foreign Literature Publishing House, 1951.

Ali ridicules with merciless irony the liberal intellectuals who think that education alone can raise the people out of the terrible position in which the ruling circles have put them. All his stories are permeated with the struggle for a better future for ordinary people.

Like Nazim Hikmet, Sabahattin Ali suffered endless persecutions, was jailed and had his books burned. The black forces of Turkish reaction feared his angry and powerful voice. In April, 1948, the Turkish security police inspired the murder of Sabahattin Ali. The fascists tried to kill his works also, but they still live and are now very well known among the progressive intelligentsia and the people.

PUBLICATION OF N. V. GOGOL'S WORKS. (Izvestia, Jan. 19, p. 2. Complete text:) The inspired works of N. V. Gogol are part of the golden treasury of our literature. The number of copies of the great Russian realist writer's works published during the years of the Soviet regime has exceeded 18,000,000.

In connection with the centenary of N. V. Gogol's death in March, a general plan for new editions of his works is being carried out.

Publication of a 14-volume Academia edition of the great writer's collected works will be completed in the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences Publishing House. The last six volumes have been prepared and will be printed.

Beside the Academia edition, a five-volume collected works of Gogol, based on the above edition but intended for a wide circle of readers, is being published. Two volumes of this five-volume set have already appeared and are being sent out to subscribers.

The State Literature Publishing House is putting out a six-volume set of N. V. Gogol's collected works. The first two volumes will be out by the centenary.

In comparison with previous editions the six-volume one which is coming out has considerably more variant readings and different editorial comments on Gogol's works. It includes scenes from the little-known play "Vladimir Third Class" and the article "On the Theater, One-Sided Views of the Theater and One-Sidedness in General." The section of selected letters has been expanded.

The State Literature Publishing House is putting out a one-volume selected works of N. V. Gogol in 300,000 copies. "Dead Souls," "Evenings on a Farm Near Dikanka" and "Mirgorod" will appear separately. The comedy "The Inspector General" and the writer's stories will be published in a popular edition of 500,000 copies. A number of works will be published with illustrations by the best Soviet artists.

The Young Guard Publishing House is putting out a six-volume Gogol as a supplement to the magazine Molodoi kolkhoznik [Young Collective Farmer]. This publishing house has also printed "Plays for Young People," which includes a dramatization of "Dead Souls" and excerpts from other works by Gogol.

The State Children's Publishing House is preparing an attractive edition for school children. It will be a two-volume selected works of N. V. Gogol with colored drawings by the Kukryniksy, A. Plastov, Ye. Kibrik, A. Bubnov and other artists. "The Inspector General," with illustrations by A. Konstantinovsky and "Dead Souls," with drawings by A. Laptev are coming out in separate editions.

School children will also receive a small illustrated Gogol series in ten volumes. Besides that, a collection "Gogol in Russian Criticism and in Recollections of Contemporaries" and material for school exhibits on "The Life and Work of N. V. Gogol" is coming out.

Besides the works of the great writer, a number of scholarly and critical works are being printed. The Young Guard Publishing House and the Soviet Writer Publishing House are preparing to print a long critical and bibliographical work by V. Yermilov, entitled "N. V. Gogol." The State Literature Publishing House will print N. Onufriev's "N. V. Gogol" and K. Chukovsky's pamphlet "Gogol and Nekrasov," N. Stepanov's monograph "N. V. Gogol, His Life and Works" and S. Mashinsky's book "Gogol and the Revolutionary Democrats."

The U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences Publishing House will print M. Khrapchenko's research on "Dead Souls" and the 58th volume of the Literary Heritage series devoted to the

works of the three great Russian writers A. S. Pushkin, M. Yu. Lermontov and N. V. Gogol. The State Children's Publishing House will put out a biographical sketch, "N. V. Gogol," written by I. Sergiyevsky.

Radio-TV

Party Life: AGAINST FORMALISM IN GUIDANCE OF LOCAL RADIO BROADCASTING. (By B. Baidakov and A. Nekrasov, Staff Correspondents for Sverdlovsk Province. *Pravda*, Jan. 17, p. 2. 1000 words. Summary:) Every year the Sverdlovsk Province Party Committee adopts measures on improving local radio broadcasting. They always note the same shortcomings: there is no long-range planning of radio broadcasts; the programs do not reflect the life of the province properly; the radio broadcasting committee does not display due concern for enlarging its staff of script writers; the sketches are often superficial; the "Latest Radio News" broadcasts are written in dull and awkward language. The trouble is that the province committee propaganda and agitation department takes no interest in fulfilling the resolutions passed, so that the same shortcomings are observed every time.

The province committee ignores the fact that Sverdlovsk Province's radio broadcasting committee does not adhere to the principle of group leadership; everything is done by Chairman Comrade Golodin, who devotes all his energy to handling financial matters and to issuing all kinds of orders. There is no Bolshevik criticism of shortcomings in the committee. At one time Comrade Golodin shamelessly suppressed criticism. He was reprimanded in the local press. Now he calls on others to criticize shortcomings but does not remedy them himself. Several times Communists in the committee raised the question of combating hack work in the radio programs and declared that the committee brought very few Party and administrative officials, production innovators, scientists and teachers from local schools and colleges to the microphone. But the situation did not improve after this criticism was made. In the last three months only six broadcasts were written by Party officials; five programs on Party subjects were concocted by I. Tropp, who had never even visited the Party organizations.

Comrade Toporkova, editor of the literary and dramatic broadcasts, passes herself off as the author of literary broadcasts on the works of Soviet writers, Stalin Prize Winners. But just from reading these broadcasts it is quite obvious that many of them have been copied from the Moscow magazines. Nevertheless Toporkova received thanks from the chairman of the radio broadcasting committee.

No measures have been taken in the committee to improve the quality of the "Latest Radio News" broadcasts. The life of many cities and districts of the province is completely ignored. Some days the committee fills most of the time up with poor local broadcasts instead of transmitting more important broadcasts from Moscow. The accuracy of the information broadcast is not checked. The radio news and announcement division was long headed by Golodin's wife. Communists pointed out to the chairman of the committee that his wife should look for work elsewhere, and Golodin was forced to dismiss her from this job. But she continues to work on the committee as a "non-staff" employee.

In October, 1951, the province committee bureau passed two

resolutions on radio broadcasting in cities and districts of the province. However, it is not a question of the number of resolutions but of strict control over their fulfillment. It is high time that an efficient radio broadcasting committee was set up and that its personnel reinforced with officials capable of raising the ideological and artistic level of broadcasts.

RADIO IN VOLGA COUNTRYSIDE. (Pravda, Jan 17, p. 3. Complete text:) Kuibyshev—Each year radio penetrates more extensively into the life of the workers of the Volga countryside. In 1951 Kuibyshev Province communications workers laid more than 550 kilometers of new radio transmission lines. Underground laying of cable was extensively used for the first time, considerably speeding up and cheapening the installation.

More than 500 collective farms in the province now have radio facilities. Last year 25 new intercollective farm radio centers were built. The villages of Ukrainka, Avgustovka, Malaya Glushitsa and others, far from the railroad, have been provided with radio facilities.

Sports

ALL-SOVIET ICE SKATERS' COMPETITION. (Izvestia, Jan. 20, p. 4. Complete text:) Alma-Ata—There was much animation Jan. 19 at the Alma-Ata high mountain skating rink. The country's best skaters lined up.

The first day the 500 and 5000-meter races for men were held. Yury Sergeyev from Moscow skated 500 meters in 41.2 seconds. This is a new world record. Gennady Piskunov from Gorky won first place in the 5000-meter race. His time was eight minutes, 17.2 seconds. Thus Yu. Sergeyev and G. Piskunov have won the right to receive gold medals as national champions for these distances.

ALL-SOVIET ICE SKATERS' COMPETITION. (Izvestia, Jan. 21, p. 4. Complete text:) Alma-Ata—New outstanding successes marked the second day of the all-Soviet ice-skating championship competition. V. Chaikin, a laboratory technician from Kirov, skated 1500 meters in two minutes, 12.9 seconds, beating the world record by 0.9 seconds.

Then the 10,000-meter race started. Vladimir Sakharov from Gorky had the best time—17 minutes, 31.4 seconds becoming the champion of the country for this distance.

On the showing in four distances V. Sakharov scored 191.030 points and won the title of U.S.S.R. speed champion. V. Sakharov's showing is a new record in our country.

ALL-SOVIET ICE SKATERS' COMPETITION. (Izvestia, Jan. 22, p. 4. Complete text:) Alma-Ata—The temperature reached five degrees above zero [centigrade] on the third day of the all-Soviet ice skaters' competition, and the ice on the high mountain rink was soft, which made fast skating difficult.

But even in the face of these difficult conditions the women entrants achieved undoubted successes. Young athlete Natalya Donchenko covered the 500-meter distance in the best time of all and came close to last year's national record made by Sofia Kondakova. Donchenko's time was 47.7 seconds.

Rimma Zhukova came in first in the 3000-meter race, covering the course in five minutes, 26.4 seconds. In number of points Rimma Zhukova was far ahead of the other women.

Jan. 22 will be the last day of the all-Soviet competition.

Weekly Index to *Pravda* and *Izvestia*

This index provides a complete record of the contents of the two leading Soviet dailies. It is arranged by the same categories employed in the body of the issue, where the major stories are translated, condensed or summarized. Additional data are given in brackets when the *Pravda* or *Izvestia* headline is not self-explanatory. Datelines, newspapers and news services cited by *Pravda* or *Izvestia* as the source of the report are also given in brackets in many cases. Bibliographical data appear in this sequence: name of paper date/page—approximate length in words. Items starred appeared in a previous issue of the Current Digest. *Izvestia*, usually not published on Mondays, appears on Monday of this week.

JAN. 16—22, INCLUSIVE

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

WORLD POLITICS

LENIN DAYS ABROAD

Lenin Days abroad.—[Reports from Rumania and Korea], Pr 17/1-400; [China, Hungary, Albania and Mongolian People's Republic], Pr 19/1-450; [China, Hungary and Mongolian People's Republic], Izv 19/1-550; [China, Poland, Rumania and Bulgaria], Pr 20/1-700; [China, Korea and Bulgaria], Izv 20/1-400; [Poland, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria], Izv 18/1-500; [China, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and Albania], Pr 21/1-900; [Korea, German Democratic Republic, Finland, the Netherlands, Austria and Uruguay], Pr 21/3-1000; [Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and Albania], Izv 21/1-550; [China, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, German Democratic Republic and India], Pr 22/4-1500; [China, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania, Mongolian People's Republic and German Democratic Republic], Izv 22/3-900. On eve of Lenin Day in Rumania, Izv 17/3-250. Korean people note 28th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's death, Izv 17/3-200. Publication of V. I. Lenin's works [in Poland and Bulgaria], Pr 19/1-275. Publication of V. I. Lenin's works in Poland, Izv 19/1-150. V. I. Lenin's works in Rumania, by Prof. Miron Belia, Izv 21/3-700. Leninism—Mighty weapon in building a new life, by G. Gheorghiu-Dej, General Secretary of Rumanian Workers' Party Central Committee, Pr 19/2-3700. (Editorial)—Banner of struggle of all workers of the world, Pr 20/1-1200. In Poronin [House in southern Poland where Lenin lived in 1912-1913 now a museum], by Staff Correspondent Ya. Makarenko, Pr 20/2-1300. Where Lenin lived [Museums and memorial plaques mark scenes of Lenin's activities in southern Poland from 1912 to 1914], by Staff Correspondent M. Yarovo, Izv 21/2-1000. Triumph of ideas of Leninism, by Vaclav Kopecky, Member of Presidium of Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, Pr 20/3-2000. (Editorial)—Leninism is banner of millions, Izv 20/1-1100. Leninism is great banner of our struggle, by Jacques Duclos, Secretary of French Communist Party, Pr 21/3-1900. Lenin's cause triumphs, by Christo Radevsky, General Secretary of Bulgarian Union of Writers, Pr 21/3-1100. German people honor memory of V. I. Lenin, Izv 21/3-350. Diplomatic heads and

officials of people's democracies visit V. I. Lenin Mausoleum, Pr-Izv 22/3-200.

UNITED NATIONS

Sixth session of U.N. General Assembly—On measures against threat of new world war and for strengthening peace and friendship among peoples—Speech by A. Ya. Vyshinsky in Political Committee on Jan. 12, 1952, Pr 16/4-3600, Izv 16/3, 4-8000; Pr 17/3-2700; on Jan. 17, 1952, Pr 19/4-4400, Izv 19/3-5400; Pr 20/4-4400, Izv 20/3-5400; Pr 21/4-2700, Izv 21/4-2700; Pr 22/3-2000; —U.S., British and French delegations fail to prevent discussion of Soviet proposals [on Korea and disarmament], Pr 16/3-1500; —Discussion of Soviet draft resolution continues—Delegations of countries in American camp are giving artificial pretexts to prevent adoption of Soviet proposals for ensuring peace, Pr 17/4-700; under heading Sixth session of U.N. General Assembly, Izv 17/4-600; —Countries in aggressive American camp once again demonstrate their reluctance to adopt urgent measures to ensure peace, Pr 17/4-1600, Izv 17/3, 4-1800; —U.S.A. and other Atlantic bloc countries again show they do not desire elimination of world tension and cessation of arms race—Speech by A. Ya. Vyshinsky [in Political Committee], Pr 18/3-1400, Izv 18/4-1400; —Jan. 19 plenary session of General Assembly—On measures against threat of new world war and for strengthening peace and friendship among peoples, Pr 20/3-1600; with subhead Speech by A. Ya. Vyshinsky, Izv 20/4-2900; —Discussion of world economic situation in Economic and Financial Committee, Pr 17/4-950. Failure of U.S. delegation's efforts to prevent adoption of Soviet proposal [Economic and Financial Committee supports Soviet amendment to resolution on aid to regions experiencing food shortages and famine], Pr 22/3-600, Izv 22/4-600. Statement by Ya. A. Malik on Kashmir question at Security Council meeting of Jan. 17, 1952, Pr 18/4-2600, Izv 18/3-2600. In Security Council [Discussion of Kashmir question], Pr-Izv 18/4-350. Head of Ukraine Republic delegation to sixth session of U.N. General Assembly holds reception, Pr 18/3-75. Sixth session of U.N. General Assembly—Political Committee begins discussion on admission of new members to U.N., Pr 19/3-1000; —Statement by Ya. A. Malik at session of Political Committee on Jan. 21, 1952, on admission of new members, Pr 22/4-2100, Izv 22/3-2700; —Discussion in Political Committee on admission of new members to U.N., Izv 22/4-750. Statement by British Peace Committee [supporting Vyshinsky's proposals in U.N.], Pr 16/3-150, Izv 16/4-125. Solidarity of French working class with struggle of Soviet delegation to U.N. Assembly for peace and friendship among peoples [Representatives of French General Confederation of Labor visit Ya. A. Malik], Pr 18/3-500. On international themes: Program for preserving peace, by V. Kudryavtsev, Izv 19/4-1000. Note from Polish government to President of sixth session of U.N. General Assembly [refusing to serve on Commission to German Election Inquiry], Pr 21/4-500. American press criticizes U.S. delegation's position at U.N. [Attitude toward Soviet disarmament proposals scored in Daily Compass and Washington Post], Pr 22/4-350.

PEACE FRONT

Speech by Niemoeller [at meeting for "Women's Peace Day in Hessen"], Pr 16/3-175. Northern countries' peace delegation visits President of U.N. General Assembly, Izv 17/3-75. French peasants struggle for peace—Ya. A. Malik's visit with French farmers, Izv 17/3-1000. Statement by Monica Felton [Trial of Lili Wachter has strengthened German women's peace struggle], Pr 17/3-150. Statement by Mossadegh [supports forthcoming regional peace congress of Near Eastern and North African countries], Pr 18/3-100; under heading Statement by Iranian Premier Mossadegh, Izv 18/4-100. For unity of Japanese and Korean peoples in struggle for peace [Letter from Japanese Bureau for Liaison With W.F.T.U. to Central Committee of All-Korean Federation of Trade Unions], Pr 21/4-400, Izv 21/4-350. Prizes for outstanding contributions to peace set up in Japan [Cultural circles create prizes in fields of literature, art, motion pictures and science], Pr-Izv 22/4-75.

DISPLACED PERSONS

Letter from Chairman of Soviet Control Commission in Germany Gen. Chuikov to U.S. High Commissioner McCloy [on repatriation of Soviet children], Pr 18/4-400, Izv 18/3-400.

FAR EAST

Burma.—Americans help Chiang Kai-shek bands in Burma [London dateline], Pr 21/4-175.

China.—First state shelter belt [planned for western part of Northeast China], Pr 16/1-200; under heading Forestation in Northeast China, Izv 16/1-300. In people's China—Shanghai, by N. Fedorenko, Pr 18/3-2000. Chinese artists on tour in Minsk, Pr 18/4-75.

India.—"Glory to Russia—the land of peace and progress!"—At International Industrial Exhibit in Bombay, Pr 16/3-275. Indian public demands strengthening of ties with U.S.S.R. [Appeals registered in visitors' book at Soviet pavilion of International Industrial Exhibit], Izv 17/4-75. Success of Soviet pavilion at International Industrial Exhibit in Bombay, Pr 22/3-175, Izv 22/4-175. International film festival [to be held Jan. 24 to Feb. 27], Pr 17/2-150, Izv 17/4-200. Speech by General Secretary of Indian Communist Party [Communist Party will strive for creation of united front of all progressive elements elected to State Assemblies], Pr-Izv 18/3-175. American plans to establish new military bases [U.S. Ambassador to India proposes plan to set up network of bases in French and Portuguese colonies near India—Paris dateline], Pr 19/4-250.

Indo-China.—American aid to French colonizers [U.S.A. is sending more war materials to Indo-China], Izv 17/4-150.

Japan.—Japan is being turned into U.S. military springboard [50 bases granted for U.S. army, navy and air force—Prague dateline], Pr 16/4-200, Izv 16/4-300. Deal between Japanese ruling circles and Kuomintangites [Japanese Prime Minister wants treaty with Kuomintangites, not the Chinese People's Republic—London dateline], Pr 18/4-100,

Izv 18/3-100. Under wing of American occupation authorities [22 Japanese war criminals to be released from prison before end of sentences—Shanghai dateline], Izv 18/4-50. Japanese people oppose Yoshida government's agreement with Chiang Kai-shek clique, Pr 19/3-350, Izv 19/4-400. Rampant occupiers [Arrested trade unionists interrogated by U.S. counterintelligence for "antioccupation activities"], by Staff Correspondent A. Kozhin, Pr 19/3-400. In Allied Council for Japan [Soviet delegate requests information on Japanese budget], Pr-Izv 22/4-350.

Korea.—Events in Korea: Communiqué of People's Army High Command, Pr-Izv 16/4-150; Pr-Izv 17/4-200; Pr-Izv 18/4-150; Pr-Izv 19/4-50; Pr-Izv 20/4-150; Pr-Izv 21/4-150; Pr-Izv 22/4-175. American air pirates bomb Pyongyang, Pr 16/4-150. Dutch soldiers refuse to fight in Korea [Letters and increasing number of desertions evidence dissatisfaction with war], Pr-Izv 18/4-100. On bombing of Kaesong neutral zone by American planes, Pr 20/4-250. Attack by American aircraft on transport convoy of Korean and Chinese delegations, Pr 21/4-350, Izv 21/4-250. Sixth anniversary of Korean Union of Democratic Youth, Pr 21/4-200. Korean truce talks, Pr-Izv 16/4-450; Pr 17/4-300, Izv 17/4-1100; Pr-Izv 18/4-550; Izv 22/4-250.

Pakistan.—Police terror in Pakistan [Arrests in Northwest Frontier Province during election period exceeded those of preceding three years], Pr 22/4-100.

EASTERN EUROPE

Albania.—Albanian note to Italy [protesting violations by planes], Izv 18/4-300. Letter from Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Albanian People's Republic M. Prifti to President of U.N. General Assembly [protesting 14 new border violations by Greek armed forces], Izv 19/4-500.

Bulgaria.—Development of shipbuilding in Bulgaria [15 ships built in city of Stalin in 1951], Izv 16/1-100.

Czechoslovakia.—Electrification of Slovak villages [63.9% of villages electrified in first half of 1951], Pr 16/1-125. Building new automobile plant [in Rynovice], Pr 17/1-150. Czechoslovak government session [adopts decision to set up Academy of Sciences of the Czechoslovak Republic], Izv 17/3-100.

Greece.—General Secretary of Union of Democratic Left Party of Greece arrested, Pr 21/3-50.

Hungary.—Nature transformed in Hungary [Area under irrigation to be increased by construction of Main Trans-Tisza Canal], Izv 16/1-225. New kinds of industrial production [Combines, tractors, mining machinery and derricks produced for first time in Hungary], Pr 17/1-150. Hungarian workers' winter rest [12,000 workers in rest homes from beginning of November, 1951, to middle of January, 1952], Izv 18/1-75. Results of fulfillment of plan for development of Hungarian national economy in 1951, Pr 22/3-200, Izv 22/4-350.

Poland.—Successful restoration of Warsaw [noted as seventh anniversary of city's liberation approaches], Pr 16/1-250. New Warsaw [On seventh anniversary of city's liberation], by Staff Correspondent Mikhail

Yarovo, Izv 17/3-600. Cooperation between scientists and workers is growing stronger [Teachers at Gdansk Polytechnical Institute aid shipbuilding industry], Izv 16/1-225.

Rumania.—Women in people's democratic Rumania [64 women are directors of industrial enterprises, 27,000 are deputies to people's councils and 31 are members of the National Assembly], Pr 16/1-150. Soviet skiers leave for Rumania, Pr 22/4-75.

Yugoslavia.—Current issue of newspaper For a Socialist Yugoslavia [Organ of Yugoslavs in U.S.S.R.], Pr-Izv 21/4-150.

NEAR EAST

Egypt.—Funerals of victims of British terror in Egypt, Pr 16/3-125; Izv 17/4-125. Situation in Egypt, Pr 17/3-225; under headings British imperialists' aggressive acts in Egypt and Bill on punishment of persons collaborating with British forces in Egypt, Izv 17/4-225. British imperialists' aggressive acts in Egypt [Troops seize two towns in Suez Canal zone], Pr-Izv 18/4-125. State of emergency declared in Cairo, Pr-Izv 19/4-50. Statement by Egyptian Minister on British imperialists' intrigues in the Sudan [Egyptian representative for Sudanese Affairs opposes "spurious autonomy" offered by British], Pr 20/4-200. Statement by Political Committee of British Communist Party [supporting Egypt's struggle for independence], Pr 21/3-150. Demand by Deputy to Egyptian Parliament [Bill calls for breaking off diplomatic relations with Britain], Pr 21/3-125.

Iran.—U.S. government puts pressure on Iranian government—Cessation of American "aid" to Iran [because latter is not fulfilling terms of Mutual Security Act], Pr 16/3-100, Izv 16/4-100. Cessation of American military "aid" to Iran; Pr 17/3-100; under heading Statement by U.S. State Department representative on cessation of American military "aid" to Iran, Izv 17/4-175. On Anglo-Iranian relations [British Ambassador demands withdrawal of note on closing of British Consulates in Iran], Pr 16/3-175, Izv 16/4-200. U.S.A. is trying to convert Iranian coast of Persian Gulf into springboard for aggression [Prague dateline], Izv 17/4-175.

CENTRAL EUROPE

Austria.—On question of conference of Deputy Foreign Ministers of U.S.S.R., U.S.A., Britain and France on Austrian treaty [Soviet government's reply to U.S. request for meeting on Jan. 21], Pr 20/3-400, Izv 20/4-400.

Germany.—Press conference of National Council of National Front of Democratic Germany [scores Bonn government's attempts to ban Communist Party and its policy toward Western powers' military preparations], Pr 17/4-550. Niemoeller concerning his trip to Moscow [Article in West German magazine], Izv 19/4-250. Revival of war concerns in Western Germany, Izv 19/4-150. "General treaty" is plot against German people, against peace—Speech by Walter Ulbricht, Izv 22/4-1000.

WESTERN EUROPE

Belgium.—New Belgian government formed, Izv 16/4-250.

Denmark.—Group of Soviet artists arrives in Denmark, Izv 18/4-100.

France.—French Communist Party's successes in municipal elections, Izv 17/3-100. On government crisis in France [National Assembly gives Faure vote of confidence], Pr 19/3-25, Izv 19/4-25. French government formed, Pr 21/3-300, Izv 21/4-300.

Great Britain.—Anti-American sentiment is growing in Britain [Increasing control of economy, army and government policy is evoking strong indignation among British people], by Staff Correspondent V. Mayevsky, Pr 19/3-1300. "For peace, trade and friendship with U.S.S.R.!"—Members of British youth delegation concerning their stay in U.S.S.R., Pr 22/3-350.

Italy.—Soviet delegation [for aid to flood victims] leaves Italy, Pr 17/3-125, Izv 17/3-150. The "Timiryazev" arrives in Odessa [Crew of Soviet ship which delivered relief supplies to Italian flood victims describes warm reception accorded them in Italy], Izv 19/1-450. Opposition to "Schuman Plan" in Italy [Business and industrial circles criticize government], Pr 17/4-350. American military controls Italian army [Admiral Carney begins inspection tour of northern Italy], Izv 18/4-100. No peace among the olives [Government "land reform" is only attempt to sidetrack peasantry from active struggle for land], by Staff Correspondent O. Chechetkina, Pr 19/3-1300.

Norway.—Norwegian Ambassador J. Schive arrives in Moscow, Pr-Izv 19/4-50.

Spain.—Rescue courageous Spanish patriots from hands of fascist executioners! [U.N. Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee rejects consideration of case of Spaniards who participated in Barcelona strike], Pr 20/3-1200, Izv 20/4-800.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Canada.—U.S.A. buys Canada [Bill in U.S. Congress calls for creation of special committee to study possibility of "annexing Canada to the United States" or buying it from Britain], Pr-Izv 19/4-250.

Colombia.—Antigovernment partisan movement in Colombia [Peasants fight government troops—New York dateline], Pr-Izv 21/4-275.

United States.—American imperialism is enemy of peace and freedom of peoples, by V. Korionov, Pr 16/3-2900. Lippmann on consequences of U.S. trade policy [West's embargo on trade with Soviet Union and Eastern Europe are greater harm to the West than the East], Pr 17/3-225, Izv 17/4-225. Soviet people sincerely desire peace—Impressions of group of American youth on their trip to Soviet Union, Pr 18/3-550. Persecution of progressive elements in U.S.A. [Preparation of concentration camps], Pr 18/4-275. American Congressman's frank admissions [Kersten admits that Mutual Security Act provides for financing diversionary activity in Soviet Union and people's democracies], Pr 19/3-350. On international themes: Douglas' frank admissions [Supreme Court Justice scores growing repression in U.S.A.], by V. Kudryavtsev, Izv 19/4-350.

AFRICA

Libya.—Anti-imperialist demonstration in Tripoli [Paris dateline], Pr 22/3-75.

Tunisia.—Shooting on demonstration in

Tunis [Trial of trade union leader calls forth rioting], Pr 16/3-100. Bloody events in Tunis [General strike and rioting], Pr 20/3-150. Freedom for people of Tunisia!—Statement by French Communist Party, Pr 21/3-300.

WORLD ECONOMY

Preparations [in Rumania] for Moscow International Economic Conference, Izv 18/1-75. Foreign press on Moscow International Economic Conference [Prague and New York], Pr 18/3-225. American newspaper on Moscow International Economic Conference [The New York Times expresses alarm that many non-Communist European economists and businessmen have expressed desire to participate in conference], Izv 18/4-100. Before Moscow International Economic Conference [Reports from Belgium and Hungary], Pr 19/3-450; [Belgium and Austria], Izv 19/4-300. On international themes: U.S.A. is stifling West European trade, by V. Kudryavtsev, Izv 19/4-800. On International Economic Conference [Address of information office in Copenhagen and Prague given], Pr 21/3-75. Preparations in Japan for coming International Economic Conference, Izv 21/4-125.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

LENIN DAYS

On eve of Lenin Days: V. I. Lenin lived and worked here—At historical sites of Leningrad, Pr 16/1-700; In V. I. Lenin's birthplace—At historic sites of Ulyanovsk, Pr 17/1-600; [Reports from Tbilisi and Riga], Pr 18/1-450; Lenin studied here [Kazan], Izv 18/1-600; Library where Ilyich worked [Krasnoyarsk], Izv 18/1-250; In Leningrad's Lenin Borough, Izv 18/1-400; Talks and exhibits [Report from Petrozavodsk], Izv 18/1-50; Memorial meetings [in Moscow], Pr 19/1-175; With working people of Belorussia [Report from Minsk], Pr 19/1-200; Lectures, talks, exhibits [in Leningrad], Pr 19/1-175; In V. I. Lenin Central Museum—Interview with Museum Director Comrade A. P. Kosulnikov, Pr 19/1-850; V. I. Lenin lived in this house [Kuibyshev], Izv 19/1-350; Tbilisi's Lenin Borough, by Chairman of Lenin Borough Soviet and Deputy of U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet D. Chichinadze, Izv 19/1-350; At the mausoleum, by Tatyana Tess, Izv 20/1-800; (Photograph)—At V. I. Lenin Mausoleum, Izv 20/1; Lectures, talks, exhibits about V. I. Lenin [Baku], Izv 20/1-225; V. I. Lenin's writings in Estonian [Exhibit at Tallin State Library], Izv 20/1-125; Lenin lived here [Pskov], Izv 20/1-125; Folk tales and songs about Lenin, Izv 20/1-125. In city named for Lenin [Leningorsk (Northern Kazakhstan Province) prepares to mark anniversary], Izv 18/1-200. Victorious banner of struggle for freedom and happiness of peoples, by A. Sobolev, Pr 17/2-2700. (Editorial)—Under banner of Leninism, Izv 17/1-1500. In V. I. Lenin's birthplace [Workers visit Ulyanovsk's V. I. Lenin Museum], Izv 17/1-275. Successes of mine named for Lenin, Izv 17/1-200. (Editorial)—Leninism is basis of communist upbringing of working people, Pr 19/1-1500. Friendship of peoples of U.S.S.R. is embodiment of ideas of Leninism, by Ye. Khudyakov, Izv 19/2-3400. (Editorial)—Historic creativeness of masses [revealed by Lenin], Izv 19/1-1300. Memorial meetings in Moscow, Izv 19/1-

250; Pr 20/1-150. According to V. I. Lenin's testament—Shushenskoye Village today, by the newspaper Krasnoyarsky rabochy [Krasnoyarsk Worker], Pravda's collective correspondent, Pr 20/1-700. V. I. Lenin on instilling a communist attitude toward labor, by Vl. Lebedev, Pr 20/2-2800. V. I. Lenin—founder of the Soviet state, Izv 20/2-3600. V. I. Lenin Central Museum these days [Description of exhibits and visitors' reactions], by Senior Scientific Associate of V. I. Lenin Central Museum N. Kolesnikova, Izv 20/2-1300. (Photograph)—In V. I. Lenin Central Museum, Moscow, Izv 20/2. People honor memory of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin: Yesterday in Moscow, Pr 21/1-350; At historic sites [Leningrad], Pr 21/1-225; In capital of Ukraine, Pr 21/1-150; In birthplace of leader [Ulyanovsk], Pr 21/1-225; Unveiling of V. I. Lenin monument in Tyumen, Pr 21/1-25; With working people of Minsk, Pr 21/1-150. Soviet people honor memory of V. I. Lenin: Love of all people [Moscow marks anniversary], Izv 21/1-350; In capital of Ukraine, Izv 21/1-200; Minsk's Lenin Borough, Izv 21/1-200; At Neva Factory [Leningrad], Izv 21/1-200; Lenin Days [Reports from Tbilisi, Riga, Stalinabad and Khabarovsk], Izv 21/1-275. (Photograph)—V. I. Lenin, Pr-Izv 21/1. (Editorial)—Triumph of all-conquering ideas of Leninism, Pr 21/1-1200. (Editorial)—Lenin's cause lives and triumphs, Izv 21/1-1200. (Photograph)—V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin in Gorki [Lenin Hills], 1922, Pr-Izv 22/2. In Lenin Hills [Foreign students study Lenin manuscripts where Lenin spent last days], by Eugene Kriger, Izv 21/2-350. Under leadership of party of Lenin and Stalin to victory of communism, Pr 21/2-2800. Where Vladimir Ilyich lived [Kuibyshev], Pr 21/2-150. Leader's testament carried out [Great construction projects are fulfillment of Lenin's dreams], Pr 21/2-150. Triumph of ideas of Leninism, by Academician G. Alexandrov, Izv 21/2, 3-4100. Unveiling of V. I. Lenin monument in Lvov, by Staff Correspondent V. Vukovich, Izv 21/2-150. According to Lenin's testament [Lenin Collective Farm (Aktyubinsk Province) reviews 1951 achievements], by Staff Correspondent V. Biryukov, Izv 21/2-100. In Donets Basin mines [Lenin Days observed with production drives], by Staff Correspondent I. Sopov, Izv 21/2-100. (Poem)—Verses about Lenin, by Alexei Surkov, Pr 21/2-500. (Poem)—On Red Square, by Kastus Kireyenko, translated from Belorussian by Dmitry Osin, Izv 21/2-125. Lenin and electrification of the country, by Academician G. Krzhizhanovsky, Izv 21/3-2300. (Editorial)—Toward new victories of communism, Pr 22/1-1200. (Editorial)—Triumph of great Leninist ideas, Izv 22/1-1200. (Photograph)—Memorial meeting at Bolshoi Theater, Pr-Izv 22/1. Memorial meeting devoted to 28th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's death, Pr 22/1-1200. In memory of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin—Memorial meeting at Bolshoi Theater, Izv 22/1-1000. On 28th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's death—Report by Comrade P. N. Pospelov at memorial meeting in Moscow, Pr-Izv 22/2-5000. (Photograph)—P. N. Pospelov, Pr-Izv 22/2. Soviet people honor memory of V. I. Lenin [Reports from Leningrad, Kiev, Minsk, Tallin and Tbilisi], Pr 22/3-1400; [Leningrad, Kiev, Minsk, Alma-Ata, Tbilisi, Vilnius and Riga], Izv 22/3-1200.

MARXISM-LENINISM

Publication of V. I. Lenin's "Works" in Ukrainian completed [Vols. XXXIV and

XXXV issued], Pr 17/1-250. Vol. X of V. I. Lenin's "Works" in Uzbek, Pr 20/1-50; Vol. XVI in Kazakh, Pr 20/1-50; Vol. XXV in Georgian, Pr 21/1-25. Publication of V. I. Lenin's works in U.S.S.R. from 1917 to 1951 [222,360,000 copies], Pr-Izv 18/1-300. (Editorial)—Great ideological treasure house [V. I. Lenin's and J. V. Stalin's "Works"], Pr 17/1-1200.

COMMUNIST PARTY

Important event in history of Bolshevik party—"Sixth (Prague) All-Russian Conference of Russian Social Democratic Labor Party, Jan. 18-30, 1912" [State Political Publishing House prepares collection of relevant articles and documents to mark conference's 40th anniversary], by A. Azyan, Pr 18/2-2800. Where Prague Conference took place [Report from Prague], by Special Correspondent V. Konvisarov, Pr 18/2-1000. Famous landmark in history of Bolshevism—Toward 40th anniversary of opening of Sixth (Prague) All-Russian Conference of Russian Social Democratic Labor Party, by K. Ostroukhova, Izv 18/2-1900. Exhibit devoted to 40th anniversary of Prague Conference [opens at State Historical Museum], Pr 19/1-175. Party life: Propaganda of great construction projects plan [Party units must mobilize people to furnish all possible aid to builders], by Secretary of Zaporozhye Province Party Committee N. Artyukhovsky, Pr 16/2-1200; Conference of University of Marxism-Leninism directors [held by Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee], Pr 16/2-150; Agitators' school in mine [Established in Chelyabinsk], Pr 16/2-100. Plenary session of Buryat-Mongolian Province Party Committee [discusses ideological work in Party organization], Pr 17/2-700. Solicitude for studies of aktiv [Tula Province Party Committee aids Party correspondence course students], Pr 17/2-100. Follow-up: "Improve supervision of lecture propaganda [Podolsk City Party Committee outlines measures to eliminate shortcomings], Pr 18/2-200. (Advertisement)—Bolshevik No. 1 [on sale], Pr 19/4-10.

STATE AND LAW

Work of the Soviets: Soviet executive committee and Deputies [Kuibyshev Province Executive Committee helps Deputies fulfill 800 out of 1562 voters' mandates during 1952], by Assistant Director of Kuibyshev Province Soviet Executive Committee's Organization and Instruction Department Ye. Yegorov, Izv 16/2-850; In atmosphere of Bolshevik criticism—From session of Kaunas Province Soviet [Deputies criticize low level of mass organizational work], by Staff Correspondent V. Samoukova, Izv 16/2-600. Seminar for new officials [Tambov Province Soviet holds session for newly elected village Soviet chairmen], Izv 16/2-75. Letter to editor: Aloof from practical work of Soviets [Sovetskoye gosudarstvo i pravo has not improved coverage of local Soviet experience despite repeated criticism], by Secretary of Kalinin City Soviet Executive Committee V. Finkova, Izv 17/2-900. Fraternal republic's experience studied [Lithuanian delegation visits Belorussian Soviets], by Staff Correspondent A. Kozlov, Izv 17/2-200. Executive committees report to Soviets [in Petrozavodsk Province], by Staff Correspondent N. Konovalov, Izv 17/2-175. Follow-up: "Reception of visitors in Soviet institutions" [Karelo-Finnish Republic Council of Ministers directs all Soviets

to review procedures for handling complaints], Izv 17/2-150.

NATIONAL ECONOMY

On Volga-Don route [Trees planted], Izv 16/1-125. Exchange of Stakhanovite experience [Zaporozhye Construction Trust workers share new methods with great construction project builders], Pr 17/1-200. Builders' inspired labor [Preparations for filling Tsimlyanskaya Reservoir to be completed by Jan. 20], Pr 17/1-275. Kuibyshev-Moscow electric transmission line [Preparations made for construction], Izv 17/1-125. In Kakhovka today [Work on hydroelectric center proceeding on schedule], Pr 18/1-400. Great construction project enthusiasts—On route of Main Turkmenian Canal, by Staff Correspondent V. Kornilov, Pr 20/1-700. On route of Southern Ukraine Canal [Plans for planting 49,000 hectares of forest belts completed], Izv 20/2-50. Honored order [Smolensk's Kalinin Factory makes decorative iron castings for Volga-Don Canal and Tsimlyanskaya Hydroelectric Center], Pr 17/2-50. Creative partnership [Vladimir excavator plant ships equipment to Kuibyshev and Stalingrad Hydroelectric Stations months ahead of schedule], Pr 17/2-75. For great construction project [Stalinabad plant ships slate to Main Turkmenian Canal], Izv 20/2-50. (Editorial)—For new rise in labor productivity, Pr 18/1-1300. Harnessing small rivers [More cooperation among interested agencies needed for most effective utilization of Tambov Province water resources], by Engineer S. Voronin, Pr 19/2-600.

INDUSTRY

Initiative of M. Rozhneva and L. Kononenko [Inaugurate competition at Moscow's Kupavna Cloth Factory to utilize all supplementary reserves in working areas], Pr 16/1-250. Initiative of Kupavna Factory Stakhanovites—In Moscow Province Party Committee [Campaign endorsed; Party units directed to introduce it at other enterprises], Izv 16/1-350. Competition for mechanization of production [at Riga Electrical Plant], Pr 16/1-250. Innovators in Narym taiga [Lumbermen increase productivity of new electric equipment], Izv 16/1-300. Stakhanovites' initiative [saves metal at Saratov Construction Machine Plant], Pr 17/1-50. After example of Moscow automobile builders [Competition to reduce expenditure of metal on each article produced initiated at Dnepropetrovsk plant], Pr 16/1-150. To save metal [Moscow Province Party Committee directs all enterprises to adopt campaign], Pr 17/1-175. Socialist competition to reduce expenditure of metal on each article produced, Izv 17/1-150. After example of production innovators [Gorky's V. M. Molotov Automobile Plant plans to reduce amount of metal used in each automobile], Pr 19/1-150. Individual plans for raising labor productivity [Voroshilovgrad Province coal combine operator works out personal program for increasing his output], Izv 17/1-800; (Photograph)—Nikonor Mine combine operator T. A. Mikhailov, Izv 17/1. For enterprise of highest quality [Vladimir's Automatic Instrument Factory strives to improve all aspects of work through collective Stakhanovite labor], by Director of Automatic Instrument Factory and Deputy to Russian Republic Supreme Soviet I. Chernov, Izv 17/2-1000. In struggle for technological progress [Stakhanovites of Minsk's Kirov Machine-Tool Plant compete to mechanize

arduous processes], Pr 18/1-300. Smelt steel by high-speed methods only [New competition inaugurated at Zaporozhye Steel Mill], by Semyon Yakimenko, Pr 18/1-1000; (Photograph)—Zaporozhye Steel Mill worker S. S. Yakimenko, Pr 18/1. [Ivanovo Province] Textile workers raise quality of work [by exploiting internal plant resources to fullest], by Secretary of Ivanovo Province Party Committee A. Ukhov, Izv 18/2-1600. For reduction of building costs [Competition of Moscow Housing Construction Trust workers lowers costs 8.5%], Izv 19/2-50. New products of Kiev enterprises, by Staff Correspondent P. Filimonov, Izv 16/2-300. Estonian shale [supports fast-developing Estonian economy], by Marietta Shaginyan, Izv 16/2-1900. Joy of creation [Klaipeda has become important Baltic fishing fleet base], Pr 17/1-150. New technique of engraving textile designs [developed at Ivanovo's Worker Fyodor Zinov'yev Factory], Izv 17/1-400. New automatic equipment [developed in Lvov Polytechnical Institute shops], Izv 17/2-50. Workers are members of scientific societies [Stakhanovites elected to Novosibirsk Province engineering and technical societies], Pr 18/2-200. 200th anniversary of Great Ivanovo Textile Mill, Pr 18/2-100. Letter to editor: Establish order in machinery warehouses [Lax inventory system permits managers to consign useful equipment to scrap heap], by I. Rumyantsev, Izv 18/2-500. 1500 hosiery styles [approved by U.S.S.R. Ministry of Light Industry's Fashion Council for 1952 production], Izv 18/4-225. New products of Lithuanian enterprises, Pr 19/1-250. Creative partnership [Belorussian construction workers share experience with builders of other republics], Pr 20/1-250. For electric plowing [Yerevan Cable Factory develops special wire], Izv 20/2-50.

AGRICULTURE

[Voronezh Province] Collective farms prepare for spring sowing, Pr 16/1-225. Train machine operators with care [Agricultural work in Altai Territory lags because M.T.S. personnel not trained to handle complex equipment], by Staff Correspondent for Altai Territory A. Karamyshev, Pr 16/2-900. Collective farm winter [Lvov Province farmers prepare for spring], by Staff Correspondent V. Vukovich, Izv 16/1-700. (Editorial)—Report and election meetings on collective farms, Izv 16/1-1200. Successes of Belorussian sugar beet growers [Area planted in Grodno Province doubled during 1951], Pr 17/1-275. Mechanization of agricultural production [Cotton planting fully mechanized in Azerbaijan], Pr 17/2-150. Predatory animals hunted [Bears and wolves killed in Archangel Province to prevent harm to livestock], by Staff Correspondent D. Popel, Izv 17/2-100. Soviet plant breeders' cotton [All-Soviet Cotton Growing Research Institute scientists develop new cotton strains], by Staff Correspondent A. Kanayev, Izv 17/2-125. Concerning some [unexploited] potentialities of agriculture, by U.S.S.R. Deputy Minister of Agriculture P. Lovanov, Izv 17/2, 3-4000. New occupations for collective farmers [created by amalgamation of Uzbek Republic collective farms], Pr 18/2-175. Aerial sowing of saksaul [Airplanes broadcast seeds over Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan deserts], by Staff Correspondent A. Kanayev, Izv 18/2-200. Tea plantations expand [Several thousand additional hectares under cultivation in Georgia], Pr 19/1-250. Along road to abundance [Conference of Krasnodar Territory collective farm chairmen dis-

cusses measures to increase agricultural output], by Staff Correspondent for Krasnodar Territory Ya. Krivenok, Pr 19/2-750. Conference of [Leningrad Province] farm equipment operators, Izv 19/2-50. Innovators' pamphlets [Krasnodar Territory Publishing House issues series describing experiences of agricultural innovators], Pr 20/2-200. Conference of Moscow Province agronomists [discusses raising agricultural output], Pr 20/2-350. (Advertisement)—State Commission for Testing Grain, Oil-Bearing Plants and Grasses announces claims for development of [six] new strains and sets one-month deadline for filing counterclaims, Izv 21/4-125.

TRANSPORTATION

On long cruise [Tanker Kremlin sails from Odessa to refuel Antarctic whaling fleet], by Staff Correspondent F. Kudryavtseva, Izv 17/1-500.

CITIES

Reborn city [Seven schools renovated, three new ones built in Ternopol], Pr 17/2-100. New cities grow [40,000 square meters of housing to be completed in three Kizel Basin cities during 1952], by Staff Correspondent M. Sokolov, Izv 17/2-125. Great cultural transformations [Kyakhta has become one of Soviet Buryat-Mongolia's greatest centers of learning], Pr 18/1-125.

MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Award to Lt. Gen. of Medical Services V. I. Voyachek on 75th birthday, Pr-Izv 16/1-50. At Georgian health resorts [Winter season at height], Pr 16/1-50.

CULTURE

Evenings at great construction project [Kuibyshev Hydroelectric Station workers buy 1,500,000 rubles' worth of books during 1951], Pr 16/1-250. Collective farm motion picture theaters [5400 operating in Ukraine], Pr 17/2-150. Restoration of Grand Peterhof Palace [Wartime damage repaired], Izv 17/1-125. On work of children's libraries—Conference in Young Communist League Central Committee, Pr 18/2-300. A library's mail [Wide variety of new publications arriving at Leningrad's Saltykov-Shchedrin Public Library daily bears witness to cultural growth of Soviet peoples], by Staff Correspondent K. Sukhin, Izv 19/1-750. Book propaganda [Leningrad's trade union libraries hold 1500 literary evenings during 1951], Pr 20/1-250. Regional studies museum on collective farm [in Buryat-Mongolian Autonomous Republic], Pr 20/2-225.

SCIENCE

(Editorial)—Soviet science serves the people, Pr 16/1-1300. Novosibirsk planetarium [opens], by Staff Correspondent I. Maleyev, Izv 16/2-25. Session of Ukraine Republic Academy of Sciences [approves 1952 research plan], Pr 19/2-150. Partnership of science and production [Azerbaijan scientists report to production workers on research plans for 1952], Izv 19/1-200. In U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences [Committee for Assistance to Great Construction Projects of Communism meets], Pr 20/2-300.

EDUCATION

In [Kazan's] higher educational institutions [12,000 students enrolled], Pr 16/1-225.

Follow-up: "What impedes training of scholars" [Estonian higher educational institutions directed to develop plans for improving graduate training], Pr 16/2-100. Large detachment of intelligentsia [Number of first-year students in Kishinev State University doubled since 1950], Pr 17/1-225. Letter to editor: Ministry's help is needed [U.S.S.R. Ministry of Higher Education delays returning buildings which Leningrad Polytechnical Institute needs for laboratory facilities], by department heads of Leningrad's M. I. Kalinin Polytechnical Institute: Meritorious Worker in Science and Technology Prof. A. Morozov, Profs. V. Baumgart, A. Basevich, A. Belov, P. Glebov, O. Ditts, I. Levi, A. Urazov, V. Florin, M. Chertousov, R. Chugayev, Yu. Yagn and Docent S. Okorokov, Izv 18/2-500.

THE ARTS

Province art exhibit [160 works on display at Dnepropetrovsk Art Museum], Izv 16/1-150. Festival of German Democratic Republic films [Last day], Pr 16/2-125; [1,000,000 attend showings in Moscow], Pr 17/3-100. Motion picture art in German Democratic Republic, by U.S.S.R. People's Artist Ivan Pyryev, Izv 16/2-1000. Film festival of friendship, by U.S.S.R. People's Artist Mikhail Chiaureli, Pr 17/3-1500. Creative meeting [Soviet film workers meet participants in German Democratic Republic film festival], Pr 20/2-150. Meeting of cinema experts, Izv 20/4-125. Yakub Kolas Theater jubilee [Vitebsk theater marks 25th anniversary], Izv 16/2-50. Final concert of Rumanian artists [given in Moscow], Pr 17/2-175, Izv 17/4-100. In competition for Stalin Prizes [Committee for Stalin Prizes in Field of Art and Literature considers entries in motion pictures and music], Pr-Izv 16/1-150; [Entries in sculpture and pictorial arts], Pr-Izv 17/1-150; [Musical compositions], Pr 18/1-125, Izv 18/2-50; [Consideration of musical compositions continues], Pr 19/1-25; [Drama], Pr 20/1-175, Izv 20/2-100. New exhibits at Moldavian museum [Several paintings by outstanding Russian artists acquired], by Staff Correspondent F. Kabarin, Izv 17/2-100. Folk art exhibit [2500 works displayed at All-Russian Exhibit of Applied

Folk Art], by D. Zarapin, Pr 18/2-500. Folk art [Molotov Province woodcarver's sculpture of J. V. Stalin one of best pieces in All-Russian Exhibit of Applied Folk Art], by M. Otreshko, Izv 18/1-900. Film: "Country Doctor" [is major triumph of Soviet cinematography, though several minor shortcomings noted], by U.S.S.R. People's Artist M. Chiaureli, Izv 18/3-2000. "Life Will Conquer" — New Rumanian feature film [previewed at U.S.S.R. Ministry of Cinematography], Izv 22/4-125. Theater program Pr 16/4-150, Izv 16/4-125; Pr 17/4-75, Izv 17/4-150; Pr 18/4-150, Izv 18/4-125; Pr 19/4-75, Izv 19/4-125; Pr-Izv 20/4-175; Pr 21/4-15, Izv 21/4-75; Pr 22/4-100, Izv 22/4-125.

LITERATURE

Literary evening for writer I. A. Novikov [on his 75th birthday], Izv 16/4-75. Centenary of N. V. Gogol's death [Observances planned in Donets Basin], Pr 17/3-100. Publication of N. V. Gogol's works [Various editions being prepared in connection with centenary], Izv 19/2-600. Literary notes: Voice of fighting writer [Translated collection of Turkish writer Sabahattin Ali's stories published], by I. Ibragimov, Izv 19/2-800.

PRESS AND PUBLISHING

Collection of materials on Second World Congress of Partisans of Peace [published by State Political Publishing House], Pr 16/2-200. In the newspapers: Study life, master craftsmanship! [Local newspapers struggle to raise ideological and artistic level of local authors' works; Kolkhoznaya pravda (Collective Farm Truth), Kuzbass (Kuznetsk Basin) and Sovetskaya Tartariya (Soviet Tataria) cited as examples worthy of emulation], Pr 16/2-1800. [Contents of] No. 2 of magazine News, Pr-Izv 16/4-275. (Announcement) — Subscriptions still accepted for magazine Arkhitektura SSSR [Soviet Architecture], Izv 16/4-25. Follow-up: "Experience unrevealed" [Chelyabinsky rabochy (Chelyabinsk Worker) fails to improve coverage of Party life despite criticism in Pravda; editor sternly reprimanded by local Party committee and ordered to eliminate shortcomings], Pr 19/2-200.

(Announcement) — U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences Academia Book Office has six books on sale, Izv 22/4-50.

RADIO-TV

Party life: Against formalism in guidance of local radio broadcasting [Sverdlovsk Province Party Committee issues numerous directives but fails to check on their fulfillment], by Staff Correspondents for Sverdlovsk Province B. Baidakov and A. Nekrasov, Pr 17/2-1000. Radio in Volga countryside [25 intercollective farm radio centers built in Kubyshev Province during 1951], Pr 17/3-100. Radio installation in villages [70 collective farm radio centers built in Dagestan Autonomous Republic during 1951], Pr 18/2-50. Radio on Siberian collective farms [31 radio centers built in Novosibirsk Province during 1951], Pr 20/1-75. Central radio broadcasting system [Program for day following on one, two or three networks], Pr 16/4-150, Izv 16/4-350; Pr 17/4-175, Izv 17/4-350 [Includes two television programs]; Pr 18/4-225, Izv 18/4-350 [Two each]; Izv 19/4-450 [Two]; Izv 20/4-250 [One]; Izv 21/4-350 [Three]; Izv 22/4-350 [One].

SPORTS

Competition of best ice skaters — Yu. Sereyev's world record [Trims 0.5 second from 500-meter record], Pr 20/2-175; V. Chaikin's world record [Wins 1500-meter race in 2 minutes, 12.9 seconds], Pr 21/4-150. All-Soviet ice skaters' competition, Izv 20/4-100; Izv 21/4-125; Izv 22/4-125. Voluntary Society for Assistance to Armed Forces athletes' star relay race [to be run in Moscow Province Feb. 13 through 24], Izv 18/4-50.

MISCELLANY

(Announcement) — Various types of voluntary life insurance offered by State Insurance Agency offices, Izv 17/4-50. Stores in villages [41 general stores to be opened in Krasnodar Territory during 1952], by Staff Correspondent L. Shibakov, Izv 18/2-125. News notes [Six items], Pr 16/2-175; [Three], Izv 17/2-100; [Two], Izv 18/2-50. Readers report [Two items], Izv 16/2-100; Izv 19/2-350.

DEVIATIONS (Continued From Page 13)

as Secretary of the Central Committee of the Turkmenistan Communist Party and as member of the bureau of the Central Committee in view of his being recalled to the C.P.S.U. Central Committee. Comrade V. Khomyakov was confirmed as Secretary of the Central

Committee of the Turkmenistan Communist Party and as member of the bureau. Comrade Yu. Ovezov was also confirmed as Secretary of the Central Committee of the Turkmenistan Communist Party and member of the bureau. In view of his departure for pur-

poses of study, Comrade Sh. Tashliyev was relieved by the plenary session of his duties as Director of the Central Committee's Propaganda and Agitation Department and Comrade A. Annanurov was confirmed in this post.

FEATURE

The Current Digest of the Soviet Press

Scholars and journalists have long encountered difficulty in obtaining current materials regarding the Soviet Union. They are peculiarly dependent upon following the Russian press closely for domestic developments, documents, statistics, indications of official attitudes and policies, and public declarations of the U.S.S.R.

To help meet this need, the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies, appointed by the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council, has undertaken to publish this Current Digest of the Soviet Press.

SELECTION

The two most important Soviet newspapers, *Pravda* and *Izvestia*, are received by air mail. Their contents are utilized in the Current Digest as a general rule within approximately one month after the date of their publication in Moscow.

These two carry the highest authority among Soviet newspapers, and print most of the general news and information carried by the Soviet press as a whole. The more important items from these two papers are given in full in the Current Digest. Others are condensed, summarized or represented by headline and bibliographical reference.

The Current Digest also contains selections from approximately 40 other Soviet newspapers and magazines which are not usually received in the United States by air mail. Because of the necessary time lag, only material of special or lasting interest to persons engaged in the study of Soviet developments is reprinted from these papers and magazines.

QUARTERLY INDEX

All the material in each issue is grouped under subject matter headings, and subscribers receive a quarterly index to the Current Digest. The index also covers other translations of current Soviet materials and the contents of Soviet publications printed in English, and should thus provide a comprehensive guide to Soviet press material available in English.

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Since the Current Digest is intended to provide documentary materials, every effort is made to preserve the sense and spirit of the Russian text. Each item appearing in the Current Digest carries a reference to the Soviet publication in which it appeared, the date and the page. All items translated in full are designated by the notation (Complete text). The word (Condensed) indicates portions have been omitted; each such omission is shown by leaders [...], while the total number of words in the original, noted at the beginning of the item, enables the reader to gauge the extent of omissions.

All items marked (Complete text) or (Condensed) retain the exact phraseology of the original throughout. Those marked (Summary) may be restated for brevity's sake.

When the Russian text contains a quotation from English or a foreign language, the quoted matter is presented as translated from the Russian. When a quotation within the Russian text is incomplete, stars are used instead of leaders to show that the omission was made by the Russian author rather than by the translator.

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SUBSCRIPTIONS

The subscription rate for the Current Digest, including the quarterly index, is \$50.00 a year to institutions, organizations or persons paying \$100.00 a year to the sustaining fund. A reduced rate of

\$25.00 a year may be granted to persons associated with any sustaining institution or organization as faculty members, staff members or staff associates. These reduced-rate subscriptions must run concurrently with the sustaining subscription. Single copies of the Digest or Index are \$3.00 each.

All communications should be addressed to the Current Digest of the Soviet Press, 413 West 117th Street, New York 27, N.Y.

THE JOINT COMMITTEE
ON SLAVIC STUDIES

SOME PUBLICATIONS FROM WHICH TRANSLATIONS APPEAR

NEWSPAPERS

Gudok [Whistle], railroad daily.
Izvestia [News], government daily.
Komsomolskaya pravda [Young Communist League Truth], daily of Young Communist League of the Soviet Union.
Krasnaya zvezda [Red Star], Army daily.
Krasny flot [Red Fleet], Navy daily.
Literaturnaya gazeta [Literary Gazette], semiweekly of Soviet Writers' Union.
Moskovskaya pravda [Moscow Truth], Moscow city and province daily.
Pionerskaya pravda [Young Pioneer Truth], semiweekly for children.
Pravda [Truth], Communist Party daily.
Sotsialisticheskoye zemledeliye [Socialist Agriculture], Ministry of Agriculture daily.
Sovetskoye iskusstvo [Soviet Arts], semiweekly of Ministry of Cinematography, Committee on Affairs of the Arts and Committee on Affairs of Architecture.
Trud [Labor], daily of Central Council of Trade Unions.
Uchitelskaya gazeta [Teachers' Gazette], semiweekly of Union republic Ministries of Education and trade unions of educational workers.
Vechernaya Moskva [Evening Moscow], Moscow city and province daily.
Vedomosti Verkhovnovo Soveta SSSR [Bulletin of U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet], weekly.

TRANSLITERATION

The transliteration system employed by the Current Digest is designed for the convenience of readers who do not know Russian. The aim is to approximate the Russian words as closely as possible without diacritical marks, superscripts or apostrophes.

The following transliteration table is used except when names have recognized English spellings (e.g., *Tschaikowsky*, *Alexander*):

а	а	х	к#	х	kh
б	б	л	л	ц	ts
в	в	м	м	ч	ch
г	г*	н	н	ш	sh
д	д	о	о	ш	shch
е	е**	п	р	з	(omit)##
ё	ю†	р	р	и	у
ж	ж	с	с	ь	(omit)##
з	з	т	т	э	е
и	и	у	у	ю	yut
й	и††	ф	ф	я	yatt

* Г = в in genitive endings *ero* (evo), *oro* (ovo).

** е = ye when initial and after ь, ё and all vowels except и, or when preceded by vowel-consonant combinations as in *Slavyanye*.

† ё = o after х and ш.

†† Combinations ый and ий = y.

кс = x in words using x in English forms (*Maxim*, *Alexander*).

ь and ё before vowels are transliterated y.

† ю after и = iu.

†† я after и = ia; after и = a, as in *Izvestia*.

MAGAZINES

Bolshevik, Communist Party fortnightly.
Izvestia Akademii nauk SSSR [Journal of U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences], bimonthly, published in three separate volumes: Division of Economics and Law, Division of History and Philosophy, Division of Literature and Language.
Krokodil [Crocodile], fortnightly of humor and satire.
Kulturno-prosvetitel'naya rabota [Cultural Educational Work], monthly dealing with adult education and indoctrination work.
Lektsii-broshury [Lecture Pamphlets], lectures published semiweekly by Society for Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge.
Nauka i zhizn [Science and Life], monthly popular science magazine published by Society for Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge.
Ogonyok [Flame], popular illustrated weekly.
Planovoye khozyaistvo [Planned Economy], monthly of State Planning Committee.
Poligraficheskoye proizvodstvo [Printing], monthly of Chief Administration of Printing, Publishing and Bookselling.
Professionalniye soyuzy [Trade Unions], monthly of Central Council of Trade Unions.
Semya i shkola [Family and School], monthly of Russian Academy of Pedagogical Sciences.
Slavyanye [Slavic World], Slavic Committee monthly.
Sotsialisticheskoye selskoye khozyaistvo [Socialist Agriculture], Ministry of Agriculture monthly.
Sovetskaya etnografia [Soviet Ethnography], monthly.
Sovetskaya kniga [Soviet Book], bibliographical monthly of Academy of Sciences.
Sovetskaya muzyka [Soviet Music], monthly of Union of Soviet Composers and Committee on Affairs of the Arts.
Sovetskaya pedagogika [Soviet Education], monthly of Russian Republic Academy of Pedagogical Sciences.
Sovetskoye gosudarstvo i pravo [Soviet State and Law], monthly of Academy of Sciences' Law Institute and Institute of Juridical Sciences of Ministry of Justice.
Teatr [Theater], monthly of Soviet Writers' Union and Committee on Affairs of the Arts.
Vestnik Akademii nauk SSSR [Academy of Sciences Herald], monthly.
Voprosy ekonomiki [Problems of Economics], monthly of Academy of Sciences' Economics Institute.
Voprosy filosofii [Problems of Philosophy], thrice-yearly organ of Academy of Sciences' Philosophy Institute.
Voprosy istorii [Problems of History], monthly of Academy of Sciences' History Institute.
Vneshnyaya torgovlya [Foreign Trade], monthly of Ministry of Foreign Trade.
Zhurnal Moskovskoi Patriarkhii [Journal of Moscow Patriarchate], monthly of Moscow Patriarchate of Russian Orthodox Church.
Literary monthlies: *Novy mir* [New World].
Oktyabr [October].
Znamya [Banner].
Zvezda [Star] (Leningrad)

